L. P. Fisher
Merits Exchange

The Yolo Democrat

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The Yolo Democrat

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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jy10w

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PORTABLE FENCE!

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Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

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We Defy Competition.

Suits made to Order at San Francisco Prices.

Suits	$22 to $45.00
Pants	4.50
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jel4w

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.....TO THE.....

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And has re-stocked it with a

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A. POWELL,

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None genuine without the name "G. Simmonds" across the cork.

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AND YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

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AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY. OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. jy1w

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PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND. jeldw

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,

CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

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OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery on First Street,

Near Capital Hotel. au1dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

Corner K and Seventh Streets.

This Hotel having been newly refitted and furnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

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COME AND SEE US. au1dw

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J. I. McCONNELL, Manager.

FREE 'BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS. au3ed1w

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

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HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,

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PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books, ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

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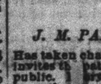
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A beautiful set of teeth on fine gold plate (20 kar.) for $40. Full set for $60.

Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs) Main Street, Woodland, Cal. jel5w

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!

J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Everything will be conducted strictly on the square. je12w

THE "MORNING CALL" AND ITS "BLANKET" MEN.

The S. F. *Morning Call*, a daily paper that has assumed to be independent, impartial and liberal in its political views, with acknowledged Democratic proclivities, until lately, has now become so inoculated with the views of Kearneyism that it does not seem to know how to deal fairly and honestly with the Democratic party or its candidates. The principal reason why the *Call* has taken this anomalous course, in defending and advocating Kearney and Kearneyism, seems to be because the *Chronicle*, its chief competitor in the newspaper business, has turned against Kearney and his party. The *Call* opposed Kearney and his absurd rantings during the late Constitutional Campaign, and the *Chronicle* supported Kearney. Now they have changed places, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to themselves, but about which the people care very little, although they have their own ideas about it.

We have until recently looked upon the *Call* as a good reliable newspaper and have recommended it as such to our friends, on all proper occasions. But we do not like the unfair, disingenuous course it has recently taken in its treatment of the Democracy and its candidates for office. We look for such things from the party papers opposed to the Democracy. That paper winds up a long, leading editoral artiicle on "blanket" men, with the following fling at the Democratic Candidate for Governor:

The employer naturally prefers a sober and industrious Chinaman to an American of opposite qualities. Dr. Glenn makes no secret of his preferences. He does not like "blanket" men, and employs Chinese in preference. But it is the Dr. Glenns who have made "blanket" men what they are. Naturally, they are just as reliable as the same class in New England or Illinois. Broadly speaking they are the same men. The New England laborer takes on no new characteristics in California, except as they are the result of changed conditions. If he was a good, industrious man there, he would be here, if the conditions were equally favorable. If they are not, the fact is due to the California system of large ranches and Chinese labor.

The *Call* says Dr. Glenn does not like "blanket" men, and "employs Chinese in preference," when that paper knows, as well as it knows anything about it, that Dr. Glenn employs at least *ten* blanket men to one Chinese. Why is this? If he prefers Chinamen why does he not employ them altogether, or at least in a greater proportion? Suppose we were to say, because Mr. Pickering does or may have employed Chinese help in his family or to do his washing and perchance some dirty work about the printing office; ergo, Mr. Pikering prefers Chinese to blanket men, or even to white men who are not so unfortunate as to need to become "blanket men." Such clap-trap may do for Kearney in his insane ravings at the sand lots; but it seems to us anything but respectable in a press that claims to hold a decent, responsible position in the community.

This paper further says—"it is the Dr. Glenns who have made blanket men what they are," and it implies th t there are few or no such tramps or blanket men at the East, but that they have been made such by the "California system of large ranches and Chinese labor." Now that paper cannot be ignorant of the fact, that the tramp nuisance had become so unbearable in the State of New York that its last Legislature passed a stringent law to suppress these blanket men; but that it was vetoed by Gov. Robinson, on the ground that it was too sweeping—that while it might tend towards checking the flood of wandering vagabonds that were strolling through the country for improper purposes, it might at the same time bear hard upon the poor, honest laborer, who found it necessary to change his place to obtain labor, and who had not the means to pay for riding in a palace car, nor yet in an emigrant train, but had to tramp his way to find employment. It was a humane idea that it would be better to let a score of worthless vagabonds escape, than that one honest, deserving man should be punished.

Who ever thought, in New York or New England, of attributing the increase of tramps, or blanket men, to large landholders? There have for generations past been a number of large landed proprietors in the State of New York. The Wadsworth family in Western New York were among the largest. But when Gen. James T. Wadsworth, the leading representative man of the family, was a candidate for Governor of the State, who ever thought it a disparagement to him to own so large a farm, and to have his miles of wheat fields along the fertile Genesee Valley, or his thousands of cattle upon the hills? And when the gallant general laid down his life upon the battle-fields of his country, none more sincerely than the landless poor man mourned his loss.

This agrarian cry against a man because he owns and cultivates a large tract of land in California, is beneath the dignity and honor of all upright, honorable men, and should be looked for only among the communistic crowd of idle demagogues.

KEARNEY LABORING TO INCREASE THE WAGES OF THE CHINESE.

In his late harangue (it does not deserve to be dignified by the name of a speech,) at Auburn, the lunatic Kearney is represented by his faithful amanuensis of the *Morning Call* as saying:

Larkin and Stoneman, nominees for Railroad Commissioners, also Beerstecher, would, when elected, do duty and relieve the people of many of the extortions now practised upon them by Stanford & Co. If the Commissioners in question did not act fairly and squarely by their constituents, why then let the people reward each of them with a coil of rope and a lamp post."

So this is the way these Kearneyite candidates are to be rewarded, by being elevated to a "lamp-post" with a "coil of rope" around their necks, if they refuse to carry out the charlatan's pledges to have the fares and freights of the railroad monopolists "*raised twenty per cent*"—so that those railroad kings may draw, each, $3,600 a day, instead of $3,000, as now. "Lookout," says Keaney, "that the men who work for the railroad company shall get good wages"—and as many of the men who work for the railroad company are Chinese, it is easily seen into whose hands the renegade Kearney is playing. The Chinese must go!—*and take Kearney with them!*

THE ODD FELLOWS' ORGANIZATION

BY COL. GILBERT, HISTORIAN OF YOLO CO.

Its Origin—$22,081,772.12 Disbursed by the Order in Charities—A Glimpse of the Blackest and Whitest Pages in California History.

The "Odd Fellows" is a secret benevolent and beneficial association. It was first instituted in London, England, in 1745. Later, Lodges were organized in Liverpool, and the societies of the two cities united in the year 1800 under the name of the "London Order." Nine years after a member of one of the London Lodges removed to Manchester and introduced Odd Fellowship into that city; this was the "little cloud like a man's hand" that was eventually to cover the whole earth.

In 1814 the Lodges in Manchester and vicinity united under the name of "The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity." Thus began the two great divisions of Odd Fellowship.

The Manchester Unity proved to be the most successful, and between 1865 and 1875 they distributed in Europe for benefits and charities $15,392,582, and it is from this branch that the American Order has descended. There were, however, a few societies organized in New York and other American cities as early as 1806 that had a brief existence.

American Odd Fellowship dates from April 26th, 1819, when Thomas Wildey and others organized an Order at Baltimore, Md., calling it "Washington Lodge No. 1." It was chartered by the Manchester Unity Feb. 2nd, 1820. In 1843 a final severance of all relations with the Manchester Unity took place, and since then American Odd Fellowship has been an institution by itself. Between 1830 and 1875 there were initiated into the Order in America 979,428 persons, and during that time they paid for the sick and funeral benefits and the care of widows and orphans the great sum of $22,081,772.12.

If there is one attribute of the Creator held in greater veneration than another by mortals, that one is charity. When charity and her sister mercy, holding the scepter, rule mankind, sorrow veils her face and passes by. When man, led by these divinities, meets his fellows struggling by the way, and reaches forth his hand to aid, mercy spreads her wings, and wafted to the throne of the Deity, cries: See, oh King! he was created in thine own image.

From the cradle to the grave that which elevates man and makes him better than a savage is, the teaching of that principle to "help the unfortunate," and he who having a susceptible heart, listens to its promptings, gains most the respect of his fellows.

You may bare the head to wealth, but your heart will be uncovered to the generous. Charity covers a "multitude of sins," and they who practice it possess the respect of all mankind as they deserve.

There has been a time in the history of the great Sacramento valley, unparalleled in that of any other locality in this republic, probably the world—a time when neither charity or humanity seemed, within it, to have an abiding place. It was in 1849 when a frenzy seemed to have seized the people of all countries, to reach, by some means, the Pacific coast, where in a few weeks or months could be wrested from the streams and gulches of California, the virgin gold that would place them in a position of affluence for life. The little savings of years that have been carefully laid away to guard against penury in old age, was sacrificed, land warrants that were to give future homes in the west were disposed of, or money borrowed on homes mortgaged, to be swallowed up in getting an outfit and purchasing a passage, possibly in the steerage, to be landed on the unknown shore often sick and penniless. Ships were chartered in both foreign and American ports and loaded. The ocean was dotted with the sails of vessels coming from every country, and in them the anxious and excited, each helping to make the other more wild in his hopes and desires, until all other feelings became subservient to the one intense desire to acquire sudden and great wealth.

Dr. John F. Morse, in his history of Sacramento, published in 1853: says, "From the first of August, 1849, the deluging tides of immigration began to roll into the city of San Francisco their hundreds and thousands daily; *not* men made robust and healthy by a sea voyage, but poor, miserable beings, so famished and filthy, so saturated with scorbutic diseases, or so depressed and despondent in spirits, as to make them the easy prey to disease and death. * * * For months nine-tenths of these immediately took passage for Sacramento. * * * But these were not the only sources of difficulty in 1849, for at the same time that the scurvy ridden subjects of the ocean began to concentrate among us there was a more terrible train of scorbutic sufferers coming in from the overland roads, so exhausted in strength and so worn out with calamities of the journey, as to be barely able to reach this the "Valley City."

"From these sources Sacramento became a perfect lazar house of disease, suffering and death." * * * "In proportion as these scenes began to accumulate, just in such a proportion did men seem to grow *indifferent to the appeals of suffering and to the dictates of benevolence.* The more urgent and importunate became the cries and beseeching miseries of the sick and destitute, the more obdurate, despotic and terrible became the reign of cupidity. Everything seemed vocal with the assurance that *men came to California to make money, not to devote themselves to a useless waste of time in aiding the destitute, in watching with or caring for the sick, or in burying the dead.* * * * If men had not allowed themselves to become the temporary vassals of cupidity—an old grey-headed father nearly famished by a tedious Cape Horn voyage and landing on our levee in the last stages of a disorganizing scurvey, could never have been *abandoned by a son* and other relatives who were dependent upon him for the means of coming to the country, *and yet such an old man was left alone upon the unfrequented banks of the slough to await the coming of the only friend that could give him relief—death and the grave.*"

"In the month of July 1849 these subjects of distress and the appeals of misery became so common that men could not escape them and if there had been the utmost attention paid to the exercise of charity and protection, it would have been impossible to have met the demand of the destitute, sick and dying as a commensurate sympathy would have dictated under such circumstances."

If there was ever a time in the annals of misery, when a power was needed stronger than the power of gold, that time had come. If among men there was an influence that could come like the tempest, or, "a still small voice," and check them in their pursuit of wealth, to listen to the promptings that would awaken again the instincts of humanity, the voice of nature cried out for that influence to come and stay the tide.

At such a time there were those who, remembering that in the past, in the far off country where their homes were, they had learned of the love that bound David to Jonathan, and like the still small voice, they heard the passing arrow, the messenger of a fraternity's devotion. General A. M. Winn was the first to respond, leading off in the path of humanity towards an organized effort for the relief of the unfortunate. In the morning of Aug. 20th, 1849, he caused to be distributed printed notes, calling upon "The Odd Fellows of Sacramento City," to meet that evening at the store of Winn, Baker & McGhee. A goodly number answered to the call and the General as Chairman being called upon to explain the objects of the meeting, said:

"BROTHERS:—You are assembled under most extraordinary circumstances—we have not the power to work as a Lodge, and yet the immense amount of suffering among the members of the Order, requires our most active benevolence in carrying out the great principles taught us at the altar of Odd Fellowship. We have met for the purpose of finding out who of our citizens are Odd Fellows, and to form an association for the relief of sick and distressed brothers.

A dreadful calamity has overtaken us—hundreds are lying sick, rolled in their filthy blankets, without wife, children or friends to nurse them while sick, or bury them when dead. We who have health and means, should be liberal to those in distress, as long as in our power. Let us do all we can, without a violation of the principles of the Order."

At the close of the General's speech Daniel McLaren was chosen Secretary and the following resolutions introduced by B. F. Hastings were adopted:

"1. *Resolved*, That we will form an Association of Odd Fellows in Sacramento City, for the relief of the distressed members of the Order.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for our government.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committe of Relief be *now* appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect by voluntary contributions from members of the Order, an amount sufficient to relieve the distressed and bury the dead, until further provisions are made by the association."

A committee of Relief was appointed consisting of E. K. Gallup, Dennis Ridout, Isaac H. Norris, Samuel McNulty, and James B. Cunningham, and the meeting adjourned until the 24 inst. after having appointed a committee to draft Rules and Regulations for the government of the order. On the 24th, A. M. Winn became President, Edw. E. Hunter Vice President, Daniel McLaren Secretary, and E. K. Gallup Treasurer, of the permanent organization that was christened the "SACRAMENTO ODD FELLOWS' ASSOCIATION."

This was the first organized effort for relief in that dark hour of California history. The talisman had been touched that was stronger than the power of gold, that could arrest the stranger in his pursuit of wealth and bring him to the side of a sick brother. A spark had been drawn from the flint of the "arrow" that ignited again the fraternal fire upon the altars of the Brotherhood and caused its members to remember again that they were of an order that inscribed upon their baners "Visit the sick, relieve the distressed and bury the dead."

The names of that association of Odd Fellows we append, that their children's children may point to them with pride, as the first organized Pioneers of Charity in California; A. M. Winn, B. F. Hastings, Daniel McLaren, E. Meconekin, James A. Myer, Henry E. Robinson, Israel S. Chase, John Seymour, James B. Cunningham, J. Brown, Thos. Bannister, M. E. Hedrick, John Taylor, O. C. Osborne, Jos. B. Adams, Samuel Smith, Ephraim Martin, Samuel McNulty, J. C. Stambaugh, W. F. Deitz, H. R. Bradway, E. S. Elsworth, James A. Reed, John H. Flender, A. Barker, August F. Taylor, Wm. Kesey, Benj. Carter, D. C. Mills, C. E. Warren, Woodbury Masters, E. H. Hall, L. A. Booth, A. C. Watson, W. D. Drake, J. C. Jones, D. C. Ashcraft, R. G. Random, Wm. P. Sayward, J. R. Welden, E. K. Gallup, John Ledger, C. J. Hendrake, Rob't Hammet, R. G. Slaughter, C. F. Hart, Gilbert L. Sees, Henry Bates, J. O. Derby, Isaac H. Norris H. S. Merrill, Wm. Glaskin, Edw. E. Hunter.

With an organized association once in operation, the work ceased to be an exclusive effort of the Odd Fellows, for the Masons at once joined them, not as an order but as men, and the labor was performed jointly, all working together as a single band of brothers in humanity. Each member paid weekly five dollars into the treasury as a relief fund, some giving much more, and in addition, volunteering their own services when required.

Together they erected a Hospital, and wrested from the dark angel many a poor soul, that else had found his resting place in the cemetery of that city; together they nursed the sick, together they helped the unfortunate, together they buried the dead, together they remain in the memories of those still living, who received benefits at their hands, and the historian in his record of their generous deeds cannot well separate them.

Fourteen months after the call of General Winn issued to organize this association, the first victim in Sacramento of the cholera died on the levee of that city, he was a stranger, a passenger just arrived, and when discovered on the morning of Oct. 20th, 1850, was in the last stages of the disease. No pen can depict the scenes that followed for a month. Nobly, side by side the Masons and Odd Fellows stemmed the tide of death. They formed in committies of the whole, and those who had escaped became nurses for the unfortunates that the terrible disease had seized upon; many took the infection while in the performance of those acts of humanity, became victims "in this slaughter house of death," and followed across the "silent water," close in the wake of those they had striven in vain to save. But why dwell upon such scenes? Is it not enough, as far as these orders are concerned, to know that they were tried as by fire, weighed in the balance and *not* found wanting. It was those and like acts that have made them on this coast the powerful organizations they have become.

There had been organized up to Dec. 31st 1878, in California, 278 subordinate and 44 Rebekah Degree Lodges, the former having 21,203 members and the latter 1,944 and they together paid during the year for benefits and charitable purposes $183,923.29. The property of the order in this State is valued at $1,738,135.31.

CAPAY ENCAMPMENT NO. 62, I. O. O. F.

By a dispensation from the Right Worthy Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction of California, certain citizens of Yolo county were initiated, advanced and exalted the same evening by the Solano Center Encampment No. 41, at Suisun, in Solano county. Immediately after their exaltation they withdrew and petitioned the Grand Encampment for a warrant to organize at Langville at the mouth of Capay valley in Yolo county.

The warrant being granted the organization was perfected on the 30th day of June, '78, the the following being the names of the organizers and first officers: James McHenry, C. P.; Ed. E. Perkins, H. P.; P. G. Everett, S. W.; R. F. Hamilton, J. W.; A. Appleby, S.; J. A. Lang, Treas. At present the officers are the same except the Junior Warden G. L. Parker having succeded Hamilton in that office. The property of the encampment is valued at $400, the membership being twenty-two and they meet at Langville on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

WOODLAND LODGE, NO. 111, I. O. O. F.

January 17th 1863, there was instituted at Woodland a Lodge of Odd Fellows. The charter members were Elias Peterson, N. G.; G. J. Overshiner, V. G.; Manville Barber, Secretary; A. S. Armstrong, T.; John Wiley, I. G.; of these, two only, are now active members, Peterson and Armstrong.

At the pesent time the officers are J. J. Bowman, N. G.; R. H. Beamer, V. G.; E. Peterson, R. S.; J. W. Tilley, P. S., and C. Barr Treasurer. The Trustees are D. M. Burns, E. J. Atkinson and J. W. Goin.

They have 102 members at this time and never at one time have had to exceed 105. The property of the Lodge is estimated to be worth $3,500 and it has distributed in benefits and charitable objects since its organization in 1863 the sum of $6,485.25 up to May, 30th 1879.

The order meets every Saturday evening at its hall in Woodland.

CAPAY LODGE NO. 250 I. O. O. F.

The Capay Lodge was organized on the 13th of March 1875, with for charter members: Robert Marders, N. G; L. L. Walton, V. G.; Charles R. Clark, Secretary; G. Rudolph, Treasurer; Wm. Raymond, W. H. Troop, H. Feine, M. Eaton and James McHenry.

Their present officers are T. Craig, N. G.; A. Appleby, V. G.; G. L. Parker, Secretary, Ed. E. Perkins, Per. Secretary, and E. D. Aldrich, Treasurer.

They had at one time 67 members, at present they have 54. The property of the Lodge is valued at $2,500, and they distributed in charitable purposes, $400. The Lodge meets every Saturday night at Langville.

WINTERS LODGE NO. 243, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was organized at Winters on the 19th, of April 1876, Centenimal year. The first officers and charter members were, J. O. Maxwell, N. G.; H. J. Whitney, V. G.; F. B. Elberson, Secretary; H. M. Hord, and W. D. Bowen.

Treasurer; John A. Brown, Wm. B. Ball.

At present the officers are J. D. Gregorg, N. G.; R. S. Spaulding, V. G.; Wm. B. Ball, Secretary; W. D. Bowen, Treasurer. Some time in the past this Lodge had thirty-two members, they have four less at this time.

The Lodge property is valued at $100 they have $220 on hand and have distributed in benefits and charities $100—a good showing for so young an organization.

RIVER LODGE, NO. 256, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was organized at Knights Landing on the April 20, 1877. The first officers and charter members being A. Frisbie, N. G.; J. A. Black, V. G.; Donald Crane, R. S.; B. Hanly, Per. Sec.; W. O. B. Gwinn, Treas.

Officers at present are Dr. H. M. Kier, N. G.; A. Kness, V. G.; T. J. Goin, R. S.; T. J. Goin, Pes. Sec.; J. C. Taylor, Treas.

It has at present 40 members. The property of the lodge is valued at $500, and the organization has distributed in benefits and charities $400. It meets at Knight's Landing Thursday evenings.

BUCKEYE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

J. O. Maxwell, the popular Democratic candidate for County Recorder, is winning golden opinions wherever he goes. Modest and unassuming, yet bright and energetic, he is just the kind of man wanted in such an official position. The Buckeyes will give him a rousing vote.

In strong contrast to this, is the H. B. candidate for District Attorney, who hails from the Buckeye region. It is generally supposed he must have been nominated as a farce, as a burlesque on the office. It is generally understood that the legal officer and adviser of the county, should have some knowledge of law, and some respect for the amenities of life, be competent to be a custodian of the peace, and not repugnant to the moral sense of the community—besides being a good lawyer. Such a man we believe the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, Hudson Grant, to be—(no relation to Tycoon Grant,) and if the electors are in their right senses, they will elect him, and show their appreciation of the H. B. candidate at the same time.

A Democrat from the Buckeye region assures us that Judge Bush is very popular in this strong Democratic precinct, and will poll nearly an united Democratic vote, besides obtaining many votes from other parties, who want an intelligent, honest, capable and energetic expounder of the law, and a firm administrator of justice. They don't want any H. B. for Judge or District Attorney, nor yet any candidate for those places who is tinctured with railroad heresies or railroad monopoly virus. They want a Democrat who is a Democrat, and no bogus pretenders.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. C. P. Berry, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this District, will have an easy victory, if his Democratic friends in the several counties of the District are only up and doing. The Kearneyites picked up an obscure man by the name of Elliott, somewhere down among the Montezuma hills, and put him on their ticket early in the campaign, but realizing that discretion is the better part of valor, as it would be useless to undertake the race against the popular favorite of the people, ex-Speaker Berry, he very prudently declined the honor of being ignominiously beaten; and the official head of the Workingmen's party placed our Democratic candidate, Speaker Berry, on their ticket, so as to be sure to come in with the winning candidate. But, instigated by some Republican influence, whose managers saw that their candidate, McKenna, was likely to be blown out of sight, unless a division could be gotten up among Democrats, they finally induced the said Elliott to attempt to crawl back upon the ticket and claim the nomination. But it is too late. The people have made up their minds to go for Berry, and Berry only. They want no obscure nobody to represent them in Congress; nor do they want the tape-worm ticket candidate, McKenna, with all the Republican corruptions reeking and dripping from his political skirts. He belongs to the Gorham-Billy-Carr-Sargent clique of politicians. The people want no more of them.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

The Day is Done.

The day is done and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village,
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
That my soul cannot resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is almost akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only,
As the mist resembles rain.

Come read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of time.

For like strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavor;
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the nights shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

—*Longfellow.*

A Colorado Experience.

One tempest-tossed night, weather-bound at a small hotel on the stage-route from Santa Fe, we met a fellow-traveler in whom we became greatly interested. The howling gale and elementary uproar intensified the cosy cheer of our snug little parlor. The genial warmth from the heaped-up ruddy coals in the grate and spicy exhalations steaming from an earthen mug brewing in front, out of which, from time to time, we replenished our glasses, stimulated conversation, and we were soon launched upon a stream of startling adventure.

Among others, my companion, a finely-built, athletic fellow, narrated an experience of the previous season, which, he said, "made every hair stand on tiptoe."

"How?" we asked. "You were in great peril?"

"One of those imminent risks that meet you at every turn. Four of us came in the stage from Santa Fe, the last of June, I think. A young lady—governess in an officer's family—her escort, a wealthy merchant, reputable, with a guaranty of honor inscribed on every line of his earnest face, and myself, were acquainted; the other was the horseshoer of the company, bound for the stables at Denver.

"The lady—among the twenties—was so happy in the thought of going east and seeing her widowed mother—was so interested and full of life that her joy rippled through our conversation like a merry warble.

"You like a personal description?

"Well, rather tall and willowy, eyes as black and full of sparkle as a frosty night, and hair commonly called red, but with a glint of gold lines and dashes wherever the sunlight glanced across it. I saw it fully when she dropped her hat, and a stylish, neat affair that was too—but I have not come to that yet.

"I'm sure you're aware of the brigandages for which that route is noted. Marvelous tales are told of the robbers. I suspect the mountain passes of the Apennines hold no more mystery of crime than do the rocky passes of this fresh continent. Constantly facing danger, the pioneer acquires a hardihood that fits him for every fresh encounter of peril, however unusual. The periodic robbing of the stages has become so much of a fact that the express company will take no more risks, and specie and treasure will have to be taken east by private parties.

"As a government expert, I was well known to the bankers of Santa Fe. They never hesitated to intrust me with large amounts of gold, and this time was no exception. So I was loaded, partly by means of an inner belt around my waist, partly by a false bottom, improvised in my valise by gumming streng wrapping-paper over the precious parcels and inner lining of the bag.

"The day would have been intolerable but for the cool currents that swept down the declivities and through the mountain ravines. Frequently during the day, up the steep ascents, we would get out and walk. It rested us and relieved the tedium of the drive. The lady was most charming, rattling her words like fine shot against our sallies of wit and wisdom, and turning into sport and jest our serious fears. She became confidential, and told us 'she expected to return a *madame*, with a military escort—if she returned at all. Her *fiances* was a lieutenant stationed now in Indian Territory; but when he received his furlough—well, very soon, perhaps—then we might expect to hear of wedding bells.'

"'I would like to be a little richer,' she said, with a sigh, 'but we must take what the good God gives us, and my treasure happens to be not in gold!'

"'How much of a *dot* have you?' said the practical merchant.

"She laughed merrily 'Are you a bandit in disguise?' then saying, 'The fruits of my industry amount to the heavy weight of $1,000 in gold!'

"'You haven't it with you?' he inquired, so quickly and earnestly that I was surprised.

"Come, you are accounted shrewd; just try and find out! I will answer all relevant questioning.'

He blushed and stammered an apology, and sat for a moment on a projecting rock on the side of the road over the mountain edge. She had gathered stray flowers on her walk, diving under bushes and behind rocks, and was fastening them on her hat and mantle. A scarlet creeper ran around the base of the rock down the side of the mountain.

"'Oh, that suits me; I must have it,' she said, rising to her feet, and dropping hat and flowers in the excitement. Just then a sudden eddy of wind came twisting round the corner of a fissure, and whirled hat and flowers round and round, lodging them beyond her power of recovery, on a narrow ledge of perpendicular rock, jutting out and inaccessible from the road.

"'How now? what will you do?' I said, half in sport at the possibility of a bareheaded companion for the rest of the trip.

"To my surprise, she looked the image of despair and grief; the color had faded out of her rosy cheeks, even her lips were ashy and pale. Her hands were clasped in the most agonizing expression as she mutely gazed at the slender shape below, mocking her with its airy grace of blooms.

"'Oh, my friends! can't you recover that hat for me? Do, in pity, and I will thank you to my dying day!'

"No mother appealing for a lost child, could have been more piteous, while tears stood in her eyes. I was half angry that any woman could be so metamorphosed by the loss of a hat. The merchant whistled, look bewildered, but evidently didn't choose to risk his life. The driver and horseshoer came to her rescue; they fastened a hook on to the end of a coil of rope, saying:

"'Don't fear, miss, nor look so anxious; we'll rig something an' get yer hat!'

"The driver, stretched at full length, with only his head and arm over the precipice, and anchored very firmly by the rest of the party, threw his rope, harpoon fashion, with an unerring aim. It caught in the rim, the hat was drawn up carefully and restored to the young girl, who, with exhilarating color and sparkling eyes, thanked the men most profusely. They cut short her rhapsodies by jumping on the driver's box and telling us to 'pile in.'

"Once inside, she said:

"'As you are all my friends, I must let you into the secret of my hat. All the money I possess is hidden in the lining—quilted in—and no man, not even the highwayman, would ever suspect the treasure hidden in such a cell, now would they?'"

"We of course praised her ingenuity.

"'A good thousand, is it?' said the merchant.

"'The very sum,' she replied.

"It was about two o'clock in the morning. We were well out of the most formidable passes, driving briskly toward the Canadian fork. The full moon lightened our way, making the bushes and trees adjacent cast sharp, decided shadows across the road. I had exchanged places with the horseshoer. Inside they were dozing, but I was wakeful and alert. We beguiled the weary hour by story-telling. Suddenly I saw something moving in the shadow of the road on beyond us.

"'What is that?' I said.

"The driver looked, his eyes rounding like the moon.

"'Nothing but a burre!' referring to the pack-mules that frequently strayed down the mountain side. It disappeared quickly in the shade, and from thence, instantly, as if by magic, jumped out into the road two men. They were hidden in huge slouched sombreros and army cloaks. The stoutest caught the bridle of the leaders; the other, covering us with his rifle, shouted:

"'Don't stir, or you are dead men!'

"Advancing closer, and keeping us within the range of his muzzle, he cried out:

"'Pitch out the treasure box, quick! We are in a hurry!'

"The driver began to stammer a reply, shaking as if he had an ague stroke, but I hushed him with a whisper:

"'Stop, stop! let me talk to these men! There is no treasure aboard to-night!' I said this coolly, at the same time swaying my body to and fro, backwards and forwards, to get out of the range of the muzzle; the man was evidently very nervous, as well as very near.

"As I intended he should, he took me for an express messenger, and, as neither driver nor messenger are supposed to possess any valuables, they are seldom molested.

"'None of your nonsense!' replied the bandit. 'Hand out the treasure, or you'll see trouble.'

"The man at the reins evidently enjoyed my endeavor to get out of range, for he squeaked in high, falsetto voice:

"'Do them bar'ls look big?'

"'Yes,' I said, echoing the old joke current among the miners: 'Yes, I can read all the advertisements on the wadding!'

"He chuckled a rough chuckle.

"Come, come, heave out that specie-box,' shouted the man holding the rifle.

"I insisted there was none.

"'Here, look at the way-bill; if there is any such thing aboard it will be among the items,' and I made a move to get down, holding it in my hand."

"Stay where you are, or I'll shoot you on the spot!'

"I threw him the way-bill. He dropped his rifle and picked it up, perusing the items in the moonlight. Profiting by this action, I undertook to slip my portemonnaie into my pocket. The driver misunderstanding the movement, whispered:

"'Have you got one?" The man at the reins noticed the conferring and hallood at us. The other instantly called:

"'None of that!'

"We threw up our hands, and he again turned to the way-bill. I did manage to secrete my money, slipping it into my boot.

"'You see there's no mention made of the treasure, and if it was sent it would be noted on the bill. However, you can get up and look in the box and satisfy yourself.'

"'He hesitated but a moment, and then jumped up and looked in the box; in doing so he kicked my valise.

"'Open this!' said he. I did so, taking out carefully its contents and letting them look inside; the wrapping paper deceived him.

"'No,' he cried, there's no treasure on this stage, but we've sworn to have a hundred dollars to-night, and if we can't find it in the treasure-box, we may find it in the baggage. Who's inside?'

"'Two men and a lady. None of them rich; one is the horseshoer, going to Denver to shoe the company's horses.'

"'We'll look out for 'em. Whatever happens, don't stir on your peril. We may find the money on them, or in the baggage.'

"I felt terrible for the young girl. The perspiration stood in great beads of agony all over my body.

"It was evident they were sleeping. The men rattled the door and roused them. Presenting his gun, he ordered them out to be searched. They obeyed, half asleep. He placed them in a row. 'Hands up!' he said. 'Now for your pockets!' The horseshoer had but two dollars in silver, the merchant's portemonnaie showed but a five, and the young lady's nothing but some stamps and a little change. The girl, I am sure, looked as if she would swoon.

"'You're a mean crowd to have so little with you,' said he, 'and I've a mind to send you to Heaven this very night. A hundred dollars we must have, so we'll go for your baggge.' This was uttered with infinite disgust.

"The merchant then spoke. 'You'll find nothing of account in our baggage, but if you will ask this young lady for her hat, and carefully rip out the lining, you will find something worth your pains.'

The girl turned toward him with blazing eyes and uttered but one word:

"'Traitor!'

"There was no escape; the hat was secured. After the lining was carefully ripped out, it was returned with thanks.

"'In luck, in luck!' said the highwayman. 'Jump in, all. I'm sorry for your loss, miss, but we are bound to take whatever is sent us. We have no treasure, but this will do. Drive on!'

"'I want the way-bill!' I said, excitedly, for the scene we had just witnessed had increased my indignation to a fever heat.

"He handed it to me, but it fluttered under the horses' feet, and again I demanded it. Mechanically he picked it up, mounted the wheel and handed it to me. Then, touching his hat to the lady, said:

"'But for this lining you might have been lying in yonder ditch. No treasure on board! Come this way next time without it, and we'd finish your accounts. Drive on!'

"We gladly followed this advice, but could not find language vigorous enough to express our contempt for the meanness of the merchant. The driver swore at him in Spanish, and the young lady answered all attempts at consolation with hysterical sobs. The merchant alone preserved his equanimity of temper.

"Arriving at Denver he begged very earnestly of the young lady, with me as her friend, to grant him a few moments for explanation in a private parlor. He was so earnest that the young girl yielded a reluctant consent.

"He closed the door and bolted it, which looked strangely.

"'Don't fear,' he said, as I fumbled for my revolver. Sitting in a chair, he pulled off his boot, and from the toe pulled out a roll of greenbacks. Said he, 'A few days before leaving, I was lucky enough to find an opportunity to exchange my doubloons for these. My poor child, let me make restitution. Here are two thousand in bills for the one thousand secured by the robbers'—handing her that amount—'your lining was a God-send to me; if they had searched me further they would have secured twenty instead of one thousand. Concealed in my baggage are diamonds and precious stones, which, if they had secured, would have beggared me.' Taking a soltaire from his vest lining, he presented that also for her acceptance, 'I should have explained in the stage, but "walls have ears," and why should I trust others with my secrets?'

"Of course, as it turned out, I was highly pleased at the sagacity of the gentleman; the more so as I recollected the responsibility of the specie I too had assumed.

"I need not tell you that the lady's tears were transmitted into rare smiles, and she was sent to her home rejoicing."

Growing Plants in Moist Sponge.

Some dozen years or more ago an ingenious gentleman contrived a hanging-casket in which rich solutions of fertilizing materials were destined to nourish bright blossoms and trailing plants into unwonted vigor during cold seasons, when house-plants afford all there is of leaf or bud. Whether the plan ever met with much favor we do not know—perhaps it did not, for it was somewhat costly—but of late a similar device, on a smaller, cheaper and at least equally effective scale, has been tried and found to answer satisfactorily in the growing of winter hyacinths. The bulbs were bedded in deep incisions made in large sponges, the latter closed snugly over and round the bulbs, and then placed in appropriately shaped vases. Water moderately warmed—say to 65° or 70°—was poured into the vase until it reached about half the height of the sponge. The bulbs began to sprout in two or three days, and in about six weeks the plants were as many inches high, and continued to thrive until the flowers came out, of unusually large size and perfect form. The sponge was hidden after the first week or two by sowing rape-seed upon it, the resultant growth completely covering it with moss-like vegetation. From its porous warm nature the sponge seems well adapted to the purpose, and dilute fertilizing material might, it would appear, be added to aid the quick development of the plants.

How Arundel Castle is Kept Up.—By some extraordinary arrangement centuries ago, the fabric of Arundel Castle, the Duke of Norfolk's famous ancestral seat in Surrey, was to be maintained out of the rents arising from the ground on which stand Norfolk and Arundel streets in London. Toward the close of the last century the Duke, whose family has long been impatient of this obligation, allowed the moneys arising from this source to accumulate, and endeavored to break the arrangement compelling this particular use, but in vain. A sum of $1,000,000 was consequently expended upon the castle, and an immense addition made to it, of which the ground floor was entirely of stone; the next fitted entirely, floors and all, with mahogany, and the floor above that again with oak. Probably the aforesaid arrangement has now been set aside. There are still one or two families in England who are compelled, in compliance with bequests, to spend a certain annual sum on the purchase of plate, and ingenuity is exhausted in devising means of compliance. The hinges of the doors in one of such mansions are of silver.

The inscription, being translated, on the coffin of the dead Prince Imperial, reads: Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial; born at Paris, March 16, 1856; killed by the enemy in Zululand, South Africa, June 1, 1879; buried in the Catholic Church of St. Mary, Chiselhurst, July 12, 1879.

Adversity is a balance to weigh friends.

Pernicious Literature.

The fact that what is known as "romance" among ignorant people, and as "criminal trash" among intelligent people, is really the motive power of nine-tenths of the female ruin of which we hear daily, is beginning to be known and understood. The "story papers" have done more harm to public morals in the last ten years than all the seductive glitter of a hundred years back. The New York *Sun* has the following little collection of illustrations of this fact:

"Mr. Miller became interested in Halleck, a convict in the Ohio State Prison, and by earnest efforts obtained his pardon. That was three months ago. Halleck found a temporary home in the Miller family, and his reformation seemed complete. He has now eloped with Miller's wife, and Miller says he was never more astonished in his life. Mr. Delaine, of New Orleans, is equally astonished by the elopement of his daughter, Eugenie. He forbade her to marry young Bascot, and lest she should disobey, started to take her to Chicago, where he intended to leave her in charge of a vigilant aunt. He saw the girl bid Bascot farewell on the levee, and put her aboard the steamer, carefully locking her in a state-room. When he was ready to go to bed he looked in to see if she was in much distress, but she was not there at all, having escaped through the window, rejoined her lover, and got married. The sight of a real gypsy with black hair and yellow skin, affected Jennie Reed sentimentally, and the young man who had strolled into Cazenovia, New York, with his band of horse traders and fortune tellers, lost no time in wooing her. Her father tried to stop the nonsense, but she was bound to elope, and did. A young Indian was similarly successful with a white girl at Avalanche, Minnesota. She invested him with all the romantic qualities of the noble red man of the books, and eloped with him to his wigwam."

The silly nonsense which led to the blight of these three lives is, evidently, the outgrowth of the sensation "stories," which are printed in the flash literature of the day, and read in far too many a household. It is fair to presume that the fact of Halleck being a penitentiary convict invested him with a sort of bandit air, which captivated that woman. The old saying, that "Love laughs at locksmiths," is as true as holy writ. It has been made the main-spring of two-thirds of our love stories. A stern parent, who thinks that he is master simply because he is father, generally manages to marry his girl to the very boy of all boys whom he don't want to see in the house. We remember a story of an old man that had a friend that wanted to shoot himself. He had the blues, and said that if he only had a pistol he would blow his own brains out. His old friend loaded a pistol before his eyes, and told him to go ahead and shoot himself—it would be the best thing he could do. It was thirty years ago. The young man has never forgiven his old friend for what he considered an unfriendly act. It is thirty years ago; and both the men are living now. That is the way Mr. Delaine should have served his daughter. If he had told her to go and stay, she would have thought twice. But she had probably read of the young Lochinvars, (not the golden gallant of Walter Scott, but some pinchbeck outfit, in a cotton velvet coat), who "tread me a measure" with a rope ladder, over a tropical cliff five hundred feet high, at whose base seven polar bears are waiting to be vanquished, all for the sake of the beautiful Imogeniphenia; and, consequently the young gentleman who doesn't pronounce the t in his name is the only one for whom her soul could ever pine. The Minnesota girl shows a similar inoculation. She has read about "At-e-whang-te-ha-ka, or the Red-nosed Wolf of the Bloody Prairie," and has found her destiny. It is to

"Marry with some Indian chieftain.
Noble, grand old Indian chieftain
Live with him within the forest,
Sing beside his noble camp-fires
And have little Indian babies."

She has discovered her mistake when it is too late, and the dime novel and the Saturday "story paper" are responsible and irresponsible for it.

A great part of the vagabondism of our boys is traceable to the same cause. The amount of injury that the immense circulation of this trash is doing is incalculable. The time will come when it will be necessary to prohibit its publication.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

An Apprenticeship.

A German girl is not considered a suitable candidate for matrimonial honors unless she receives lessons in cookery. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object, the girl on leaving school, which she does when she is about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may be termed the post of a servant, or doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship in domestic economy. She receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents pay for the care taken of her, as well as for clothing. This is her first step in her education as a housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has charge of the servants employed in it, and personally assists in the cooking, but is always addressed as Miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Daughters of rich families are not exempt from this training, and there is a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was educated in this way.

Birds of Paradise.—The birds of paradise join the graceful plumes of the ostrich to the dainty coloring of the sun-bird. Crests almost as largely developed as that of the umbrella-bird overshadow their beautiful heads; frills as full as those of the humming-birds fall down in metallic splendor before their gorgeous necks. And if any proof be wanting of the connection between the nature of the food and the general beauty of the plumage, it may be found in the fact that the royally-attired creatures are first cousins of our own dingy crows and jackdaws; but while the crow seeks his livelihood among the insects and carrion of an English plowed field, the bird of paradise regales his lordly palate on the crimson and purple fruits which gleam out amid the embowering foliage of Malayan forests.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Concerning Numbers.

It is generally acknowledged that figures don't lie. In fact they err in the other direction. They rarely give an adequate idea of the real extent of anything they designate. We talk glibly of millions, yet very few people have any idea of the extent of a million. It was a favorite experiment of Dr. Carlyle, a Canadian professor, and by the way a nephew of Thomas Carlyle, to tell his class that he had a sheet of paper covered with a million dots, each the size of a pin's head, and he invited estimates as to the size of the sheet. In years of experience in this matter no student ever came anything like near the dimensions of the sheet, the invariable rule being to greatly underestimate the size of the paper. Whitelaw Reid in his recent address to journalists said that the general public have very little idea of the significance of figures. He thought that any paper publishing the real extent of its circulation would disappoint most of its friends. "There is scarcely one paper in the country," says Mr. Reid, "that can frankly state exactly what it prints, handsome as the showing might be, without disappointing some of its champions who, having lost the meaning of figures, think it entitled to double as much." The phrase "having lost the meaning of figures" very aptly describes the generality of people in this matter. A Detroit man speaking of the storm that swept over the city the other night said that he thought nearly a foot of water fell. "Oh, more than a foot," said his companion, "my cellar was filled." These men were no doubt disappointed when they read in *The Free Press* that only 2.05 inches of water fell that night. A foot of water falling in that space of time would have wrecked Detroit and in all probability drowned many of the inhabitants in the lower portions of the city. It would have burst the sewers, ripped up the streets, undermined the buildings and carried destruction and death in its course. Thus it seems that we need to reconstruct our ideas in the matter of figures.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Joke Returned.

The Palmyra *Enterprise*, published in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, relates this new dog story—and a pretty good one. A gentleman connected with the United States Lake Survey, in this city, was engaged one day in the skirt of a wood in Indiana. Near him, sleeping lazily in the sun, lay his faithful dog, Tiger. Thinking to have some fun with the dog, he gave a shout and a jump into the thicket as if all the game ever protected by game laws from marauding hunters was thrashing through the bushes? As he expected, Tiger came bounding and barking to the fray, and soon detecting the trick that was played upon him, sneaked back to his lair and lay down again. The surveyor resumed his duties, and was hard at work for two or three hours, when, all at once, the dog rose from his sleep, set his ears and eyes in the direction of the wood, gave a bark and made a rush to the forest depths. The surveyor followed the noble brute to a tree up which he was sending canine congratulations to the prey; but when the surveyor came and began anxiously to scan the boughs for the hiding game Tiger gave a satisfied "Ah Wooh!" bestowed a glance of contempt at the surveyor, and striking a dignified gait stalked back to his couch with the appearance of a dog that had squared up all accounts with the Lake Survey, and had left nothing due on either side.

Soups.

Soup is such a decided addition to the dinner table that it is surprising that it is not a more common dish in the farming districts; but I know of many families who never haveit on their tables, and yet live very well. But a soup is too much trouble to prepare, and so the dogs and cats share many a bone or slice of meat that would go very far to the making of a relishing dinner. Tomatoes are also the greatest addition to all soups but chicken broth, and they may improve that, but I never tried them. Slice ten large tomatoes thinly into the stock and boil for an hour; strain through a sieve to take out the seeds, or canned tomatoes may be used. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter in the bottom of the soup kettle, stir into it two tablespoons of wheat flour or corn starch, and let it cook until thick, stirring all the time. Add the soup slowly, so as to mix the flour smoothly into it. Boil the soup ten minutes to cook the flour, and some onions, turnips, cabbages, carrots, celery, and tomatoes, in small quantities, are decided additions to all kinds of soups.—*Country Gentleman.*

They do these things better in France. Here, for instance, is a model French divorce, which we commend to angry husbands and wives who are fighting each other, tooth and nail, in the public courts and elsewhere. Julie Talma, wife of the great tragedian, relates in a letter to a friend how she and her husband were divorced. "We went to the municipality, he and I, in the same carriage; we talked on the road on different subjects, like people going to the country. My husband gave me his hand to descend; we sat down side by side, and we signed as if it had been an ordinary contract. 'I hope,' I said, 'that you will not deprive me entirely of your presence; that would be too cruel. You will come and see me sometimes?' 'Certainly,' he replied, with an embarrassed air, 'always with the greatest pleasure.' I was pale, and my voice trembled with emotion in spite of all my efforts." There is a real triumph of civilization. But the ordinary divorce can be likened only to a parting of infuriated cats and dogs.

Hints for Cooking Meats.—In roasting meat have the pan hot when you put the meat in. If it is beef, put it in the hot pan and let it stand a half moment and then turn it over, thus searing both sides and preventing the juices from running so quickly. Do not put the salt and pepper on the meat, but put it in the pan with the water and then baste the meat every three or four minutes. You will find the meat will be thoroughly seasoned and will be much more juicy and tender, than by the old way of rubbing the salt on the meat: putting the salt direct on the meat draws the juice out and toughens it. I roast fowls in the same way; also fish; not putting any butter or grease near them until almost done; then I rub a little butter over them to give a nice crisp outside. I think those who will use this way of roasting meats, fowl and fish, using no grease or fat, but skimming it all off, will like it much better than the old way of using so much grease.

Head Adornments Bought and Sold.

Black hair is imported from Brittany and the South of France, where it is collected every year by the agents of a few Parisian wholesale houses. The average crops harvested by these firms amount yearly to upward of two hundred thousand pounds weight. The price paid for each head of hair ranges from one franc to five francs, according to its weight and beauty; the former seldom reaching above one pound, and seldom falling below eleven ounces. The itinerant dealers are always provided with an assortment of ribbons, silks, laces and haberdashery, and cheap jewelry of various kinds, with which they make their purchases as frequently as with money. They attend all the fairs and merry-makings within their circuit, and the singularity and novelty of their operations are wont to strike strangers with astonishment more than anything else which falls under their notice. In various parts of a motley crowd of a Breton fair may be met three or four of these purchasers, who travel the country for the purpose of attending these fairs and buying the tresses of the peasant girls. The girls, indeed, seem to bring their hair to market as regularly as they do peas and cabbages and eggs. It might be thought that vanity would have effectually prevented this from being carried to any extent. But there is no difficulty in finding girls willing to dispose of their beautiful heads of hair. The peasant girl parts with her hair as readily as the stern old uncle parts with his guineas in the last act. The girls are sheared like sheep, one after the other. They stand round in a ring, ready for the scissors, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. The operator is sometimes a man, sometimes a woman. By the side of the dealer is placed a large basket, into which every successive crop of hair, tied up in a wisp by itself, is thrown. As far as personal adornment goes, the girls of Brittany do not lose much by losing their hair, for it is the fashion in those parts to wear a close cap, which entirely prevents any part of the *chevelure* from being seen, and, of course, totally conceals the want of it. The hair obtained at the fair is transmitted to the wholesale houses, by whom it is dressed and sorted, and sold to the hair-workers at about ten francs the pound. The portion of the crops most suitable for perukes is purchased by a particular class of persons, by whom it is cleaned, curled, prepared to a certain stage, and disposed of to the wig-makers at five to ten times its original price. It is then retailed at a big profit; for choice heads of hair, like choice old pictures or choice old china, have no limit to the price they occasionally command.

Buying a Wife at Soochow.

The wedding guests had gathered at Soochow and the bridegroom had sent a sedan to fetch the bride to the tea-house, but hour after hour passed and the bride still tarried. At last a stranger appeared in the reception-hall to forbid the banns on the ground that the damsel had been betrothed to him. "If you want her as a wife you must wait until I relinquish her!" "Pray, sir, what evidence can you give in support of your wonderful claim?" "Here is the betrothal contract," was the answer, and sure enough it was indisputable. The matchmaker, when summoned, declared that she was ignorant of the prior engagement. On the motion of the new claimant, the young lady's mother was sent for. That dame shuffled and prevaricated. It was agreed that the two claimants should take the mother before the District Magistrate. At the yamen she admitted that she had betrothed her daughter first to claimant No. 1, and subsequently to claimant No. 2, receiving from each the full value of the daughter, for which clever transaction she then and there received one hundred blows on her face. The magistrate asked the prior claimant if he wanted the young lady. He was so ungallant as to say that if the mother or the new claimant would pay what the young lady had cost him, 100 taels of silver, he would smother his indignation. The bridegroom was evidently unwilling to pay double for a wife, but was finally prevailed upon to do it.

Telegraph Writing.—It may be possible that the present system of telegraph writing may be superseded by the writing telegraph. The writing telegraph which reproduces the messages sent in almost perfect fac-simile of the sender has been fitted up between Waterloo and Woking, a distance of some twenty-six miles, and according to the *Echo* has been working very well. The instrument itself is too recent an invention to have yet reached even an approach to perfection, but the defects made evident in practical working have so far been remedied, and it is clear that a useful improvement will shortly be available. One great advantage is that the instrument is quite automatic at the receiving end, and does not require the constant attendance of a clerk. It writes its messages on a roll of paper, and they can be cut off and sent to their destinations as opportunity offers. That is an important point, for it is well known that the time wasted in calling and in obtaining the attention of the receiver far exceeds that required for the actual sending of the messages.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Queen Victoria has just instituted a new order which does her as much honor as its recipients. It is to be bestowed upon those trained female nurses who, by their skill and conduct, deserve high recognition, and they will be called, from the order, "St. Katherine's Nurses." Each St. Katherine's nurse will hold her appointment for three years, receiving during that time $250 a year in addition to the salary paid her by the institution to which she belongs, and she will be permitted to wear for life the Royal Badge or armlet of the order. The Queen's intention in forming the order was "to raise the social position of nurses, and secure for those deserving persons that high station to which they are entitled." Three accomplished nurses, each of whom has had thorough training and several years' hospital experience, have just received the order amid pleasant ceremonies, including speeches from Dean Stanley and Sir Rutherford Alcock.

The cremation society to England, a joint stock affair, has received a check. Secretary Cross, of the nome office, recently announced in the house of commons that he will not sanction the proceedings of the company until they are approved by parliament. English medical and legal circles object to cremation because it destroys evidence of the cause of death.

Detroit Currency.

"The Fat Man's Lament" is now in order.

A thunder-storm is only a tear in Nature's eye.

The Japanese think heaven is inclosed with a blue board fence.

The man who goes down cellar to cool off, pleases the mixer of cough medicines.

There are no set fees for ocean shore waiters this year. They expect half your wealth.

There are hundreds of canals in China, but no one ever hears of a corrupt canal ring over there.

Watch your dog. If he dodges a blow from a wet towel, hydrophobia has taken root in his system.

A horse can remember for ten years. A man who borrows five dollars often loses his memory of the event in less than ten days.

The city with a zoological garden has an advantage over the city with a viaduct. Its monkeys die and its hyenas escape.

Capital punishment may hang an innocent man now and then, but it is generally some one worthless for any other purpose.

The Canadian weather-prophet now predicts an open winter, but adds that people will be just as cold as during a cold winter.

No Hottentot is permitted to marry more than eight sisters out of one family. This is right. Somebody else might want a chance.

It is very easy for a doctor to order a patient to make a sea-voyage for his health, because all sick people always have $10,000 in the bank.

Due West is the name of a South Carolina town. It is as much due east as due west, but they wanted to match a town named "Over There."

One woman in a fishing party will do more to scare away all the fish than ten packs of fire-crackers. Besides that, no man wants to put the neck of a bottle in his mouth when women are around to misjudge his motives.

An Indiana lady writes: "No true and devoted husband will feel it degrading to help his wife prepare a meal, rock the baby or wipe the dishes, and also throw in a few loving words of encouragement between times."

Missouri takes an old corn-cob, tosses it into a hopper, and it comes forth a pipe worth five cents, and one which has an agreeable taste to the smoker. The day will yet come when even loafers can be turned into something good.

"Surely it is sweet to die for one's country," says the Troy *Times*. Yes, so it is; but how much sweeter it is to see some other fellow die and permit your safe return to home and friends, with the surplus you won on the "sweat board!"

Wise Words.

A specialist may be lynx-eyed and yet wall-eyed.—*Joseph Cook.*

When things are plain of themselves, a set argument does but perplex and confound them.—*Charron.*

Men trust rather to their eyes than to their ears; the effect of precepts is therefore slow and tedious, while that of examples is summary and effectual.—*Seneca.*

It is difficult, I own, to blend and unite tranquillity in accepting, and energy in using, the facts of life. But it is not impossible; if it be, it is impossible to be happy.—*Epictetus.*

The modern sentimentalism about nature is a mark of disease—one more symptom of the general liver complaint. It is well enough for a mood or a vacation, but not for a habit of life.—*Lowell.*

No man can succeed in all his undertakings, and it would not be well for him to do so. Things easily acquired go easily. It is by the struggle it costs that we learn to rightly estimate the value.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his hand a blade without a hilt. The most sparkling and pointed flame of wit flickers and expires against the incombustible walls of her sanctuary.—*Landor.*

The damps of autumn sink into the leaves and prepare them for the necessity of their fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity of life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrow.—*Landor.*

Fashion Sprays.

Shell jewelry is worn again.

Galleons and fringes of pack-thread are worn on silk dresses, in Paris.

The short gown and petticoat of our grandmothers' day is revived again.

Gold and silver coins are worn as jewelry, and in gypsy bands, for the hair.

Silk net purses, spangled with steel beads, are the latest, to carry silver change in.

The glow-worm, or fire-fly, is being captured for evening dresses for out-door wear.

Small Spanish scarfs with a rose are worn over the head in place of hats at the watering-places.

Shawl cases for traveling are made of gossamar rubber cloth, like the waterproofs, the cases having a calfskin strap and handle.

A silver plate or basket of expensive candied fruits and bon-bons is set on the table of a room devoted to receiving formal visitors.

Supper served on small, round tables adorned with ferns and flowers, is a pretty fashion for dancing parties, especially as they can be set in the lawn, conservatory or any convenient place.

La Pompadour's historic lace fan is so fine and elaborate that it took nine years to finish it, and the cost was $30,000. It is divided into five sections, each enriched by an exquisite miniature painting.

Baby's christening robe is made of Valenciennes lace and embroidery, with shoulder knots and a sash of white satin ribbon. The important name is not whispered, but is engraved on a card, which the godfather presents to the clergyman.

Square pillow cases are entirely superseding the old oblong shape. The usual size is about thirty-two inches square. These are trimmed with ruffles, embroidery and lace. Blankets are scalloped at the edges and have a tiny spray of flowers worked in each scallop.

Our Ship Buildng.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature." The principle of self-protection should form the basis of every act of national legislation. The people, in their individual capacity, are expected, under a republican form of government, to inquire into, and arrive at an understanding of, and finally demand legislation which shall conserve the public welfare. Therefore the presentation and discussion of measures which relate to public concerns, should be listened to, and encouraged by the people.

It is by these means that the representatives of the people arrive at a proper understanding of their duty. It is by this method that the people may be enabled to select representatives qualified for the public service. In short, it may be wise and profitable to "let truth and error grapple." It has been too long the temper of the American citizens, to be either insensible or indifferent to the dangers which beset them, and to await the accumulation of such experiences as strike the people with dismay.

Only when opposition becomes formidable, when our condition appears unbearable, under apprehensions startling in their every aspect, do we stop to think, to reason and to plan.

We have shown that the development of our coal interests is prevented by a most formidable conspiracy, that our vast iron mines remain unutilized, through causes of purchased neglect or the insufferable ignorance of our representatives in Congress. And now we arrive at the consideration of our ship-building industry and transportation trade.

We are confronted by causes as potential in their effects to prevent us from building ships, as those which paralyze our coal and iron interests, and we must find a remedy in means beyond an advance of the tariff.

There was a time, not far in the past, when the people of the United States regarded with considerable pride their merchant marine fleets, and some of the people are inquiring to know the reason why the national grandeur has so sensibly subsided—why it is that no more American clippers are launched; why it is that foreign vessels are called into requisition for the removal of our wheat, wool, timber and other products; why is it that our wonderful American bird is pictured so like a turkey in distress?

To these queries the reply may be be given that for twenty years the agents of foreign ship-builders have been unremitting in their attendance upon Congress, and unceasing in their endeavor to persuade that body to so modify our laws that foreign-built vessels could be purchased by our semi-loyal citizens and sail under our flag.

The pertinacity with which this scheme has been pressed; the plausible sophistry by which it was urged; the declarations, year after year, that these demands must ultimate in the granting of these privileges, have kept our own citizens from engaging in ship-building enterprises under a constant apprehension that Congress would forget its duty to the country and permit this industry, like others, to be destroyed, by unequal competition with foreign capital furnished at a low rate of interest, and foreign labor employed starvation rates.

Added to these causes of decline, it may be charged that the contraction of the money volume of the country, resulting in such wide-spread distress in all departments of industry, has been largely instrumental in discouraging enterprise in this direction. Here we perceive the existence of two important factors, which in themselves are sufficient to account for the condition of these important interests. Let us briefly consider the other side of this question.

The true policy of the Government is to protect and advance the interests of its own. Interests so vast as the production of our own coals, the production and manufacture of our own iron and steel, the building of our own ships, the transportation of all the productions of our country, by land and sea, should not be overlooked nor neglected by the Congress of the nation. The independence of the people, the welfare of the State, the supremacy, power and stability of the nation depend in a great measure upon the development, growth and proper utilization of these stupendous interests.

The method is simple and natural.

1st. Protect our own people in their efforts to supply to us coals from our own mines by an increased tariff upon imported coals—at least to $2 per ton.

2d. Encourage the working of our own iron mines and the manufacture of our own iron and steel, by laying such a tariff upon these articles as shall effectually put a stop to their importations.

3d. Send in disgrace from our national capital every mercenary knave who suggests any law permitting the purchase or transfer of any foreign vessel to come under our national flag, and otherwise, if need be, take such action as shall effectually bar any further consideration of projects to this end.

Permit the enterprising of the country to feel secure against the invasions of foreign-built ships, and assist them by a common assistance of the whole country, by putting a stop forever to the practice of furnishing to the country forms of credit as a substitute for money. The country needs to be relieved from doubt, apprehension and uncertainty upon the money question. Enlarge the volume of money by coining all the gold and silver that can be brought to our mints, and supplement the monetary circulating medium with an absolute paper money of the government, equal in power of use with gold and silver.

When the people shall become satisfied that our law-makers are fixed in a resolve to stand by our own country first, last, and all the time, enterprises of the greatest magnitude will be undertaken on this coast. We may fairly expect to see in active operation ship-building at Humboldt Bay, Coos Bay, Aquina Bay, Columbia River in Oregon, Port Townsend, Seattle, New Tacoma, Olympia and many other places on Puget Sound. Not elsewhere on the globe can be found such illimitable supply of suitable timber and other requisites for the building of ships as are attainable along the 1200 miles' coast of Puget Sound. Here, too, may be found the coal and the iron, lumber and grain to transport.

Under the fostering provisions of the Government, we may, in a very few years, launch ships enough from Puget Sound ports, to do all the carrying and transportation traffic of the Pacific Coast.

As with ship-building, so it is with the great transportation interests of the country. If those who represent us in the Government are wise, they will see to it, that every inducement and advantage is afforded to those of our own people engaged in transportation ventures.

Every dollar paid by us to foreign ships for transportation of our commodities, is in the full measure of the sum paid (at present an enormous aggregate) a draft upon the exchequer of the United States. Performed by our own ships, manned by our own seamen, all that is received therefor is profit and added wealth for the nation. A nation possessing illimitable resources of a class and character most widely in demand, claiming to be civilized and governed by enlightened and free institutions, containing an active and industrious population of 45,000,000 mostly depending upon industrial effort for support, must be very unwisely governed if any part of its population beseech employment and fail to obtain it.

There is something radically wrong, either in the legislation or the administration of a Government under which suffering and want results from inability to find remunerative employment. For the future of the Pacific Coast, as for the whole country, it is desirable that our statesmen (if we have any) will take up these subjects and bring forward measures which shall afford to the country some promise of an improvement in the condition of the great interests referred to in these articles. It is high time that we reduce our political practice to a support of measures which shall be based upon the principles of protection of American industrial effort.—*California Independent.*

Insurance.

It is unfortunate for the insurance business that companies suffer themselves to be drawn into litigation. There have been an unusual number of cases in the courts recently, and every time a policyholder is forced to sue to recover the value of his policy confidence in insurance is impaired. The legal advisers of insurance companies should be able to look at all claims presented to their judgment with perfect impartiality, and, in the interest of their employers, seek by every honorable means to prevent them from engaging in a contest in the courts. Every question has two sides to it; and he serves his company best who can look at both sides with the eye of a disinterested person and advise his company to do that which they in equity should do. Fraudulent claims against companies should be contested to the bitter end, and the person submitting such claim prosecuted criminally, if possible. This is a duty which the companies owe to their policyholders and the public. But if there is a suspicion that a claim is an honest one, and that the person making it is conscientious in so doing, every honorable effort should be made to keep it out of the hands of the lawyers and the courts. Every case decided against a company affects the standing of and creates a prejudice against the business in general. Litigation of petty cases is one of the causes of public distrust of insurance in this country. Compared with the number of policies issued and the amount involved, the number of insurance suits is small; but so much publicity is given to those that are tried that the effect upon the public is to create distrust and to make policyholders lose confidence in the indemnity promised them. Law experiences are costly luxuries, at best; but when reputation as well as money are involved in them, they should be avoided, if possible.

Eor Dyspepitcs.

"Can you support me, darling?" is the prosaic title of a new song.

Cetewayo has 1300 wives, which explains his knowledge of the art of war.

A family in Cleveland, North Carolina, is cheered by the presence of twenty-seven daughters.

Why are good resolutions like a squalling baby at church? Because they should always be carried out.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

A country girl, getting off a train at Cape May, was asked if she might be helped to alight, and she replied that she did not smoke.

A lot of American corsets shipped to Mexico were supposed to be a new kind of saddle, and they were returned as not giving satisfaction.

The work of brother Edmunds, in Boston, and Brother Gilman, in New York, shows that forgery is the popular crime in which eminently respectable gentlemen can engage. Burglary, with a sack of tools, smacks of the working man, and murder has always been considered vulgar. Neat forgery is the proper caper.

Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

It was recently stated by the Cleveland *Leader* that "there are now running in this country not less than three unauthorized and illegal dollar factories," and that these factories are "turning out barrels of silver dollars every day." These dollars are in standard weight and purity and in their form and stamp so nicely imitations of the silver dollars struck at the mints of the United States that even the most skilled experts find it extremely difficult to discriminate between the two kinds of dollars. Both kinds have the same bullion value and both appear to be minted by the authority of the Government. One kind, however, is counterfeit and the other has the sanction of law. The temptation to this illegal coining of silver dollars of full weight and fineness is furnished by the profit to be made thereby. The profit is some thirteen cents on every dollar thus turned. The silver bullion for such a dollar can be bought for about eighty-seven cents; and by turning it into a hundred-cent dollar there is a clear profit of thirteen per cent less the expense of coinage. This is a larger profit than can be derived from most kinds of business. The danger of detection is very much reduced by making the false dollar the exact equivalent of the true one. The only question is one of exact imitation, in the coining, with precisely the same materials. Art supplies this imitation and is rewarded by a criminal speculation of about thirteen per cent on every dollar thus made and put into circulation at the value of one hundred cents. There is no such temptation for the illegal coining of the gold dollar, since the bullion used for this purpose would be worth just as much as bullion as it is when bearing the stamp of the United States. The counterfeiters would, hence, gain nothing by the process.

The silver dollar of 412½ grains, which Secretary Sherman is required to coin at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 per month, which the law makes a legal tender at its face value, though its bullion value is now only about eighty-seven cents, and which the people refuse to keep in circulation, is simply a fraud by all the difference between its legal-tender value and its bullion value. The counterfeiters of this dollar are not so simple as not to see this; and, hence, they are content with a thirteen per cent profit, deeming this safer than to coin a dollar of less than the standard weight and fineness. The Government tempts them to the commission of this fraud by its own fraudulent legislation. Their logic is that they may as well take a hand in this cheating as to have the Government do the whole of it. There can hardly be a more conspicuous illustration of the distinction between the honest and the dishonest dollar. The counterfeiters' dollar is really no greater fraud than the silver dollar of the Government, though the one is against law and the other is according to law.

The European Crops.

Europe is seriously alarmed about her growing crops, and it is evident that, in many sections, they will prove failures. In England all hope of the crops is entirely gone. The rain has been so excessive as to have destroyed any lingering hope that there might have been, and the result is a dullness in the markets and on 'change that is almost painfully distressing. In France and Germany the same state of affairs prevails, heavy rains having afflicted them as they have England. In this emergency, therefore, it is very evident that Europe must look to the United States for her supply of breadstuff, and, fortunately, she will find us well prepared. Although the crop of the country is not so enormously abundant as it was last year, it is fair to estimate that it is fully two-thirds of an average crop. This will enable us to supply not only ourselves but Europe as well, and although it is hardly probable that many of the great fortunes that it is anticipated will be made in wheat will be realized, still it is safe to assume that the foreign exports will average very high figures. It must not be lost sight of, however, that in Southern Russia the crops are as bountiful as in this country, and the land of the Czar will, therefore, be a competitor with us in the European market. In the meantime there has been intense suffering in the United States, and there are a few sections where the crops have been almost comparative failures, so that we can sympathize with Europe in her want of the grain that has grown so plentifully with us.

Our Girls.

The girls in the principal cities of this country are noted as follows: Boston, the most intellectual; Baltimore, the handsomest; New York, the gayest and most expensive in dress; Washington, the most airy and superficial; Philadelphia, the most refined and ladylike; Chicago, the fastest and most dissipated; Toledo, the biggest feet; St. Louis, most reckless; New Orleans, the most truthful; Cincinnati, the gayest flirts; Louisville, the proudest; Marysville, the most amiable disposition; Detroit, the wildest; Cleveland, the most graceful and entertaining in conversation; San Francisco, the most indifferent; Mobile, the most liberal entertainers; Hartford, the best musicians; Buffalo, the dullest; Rochester, the longest hair; Kansas City, the most anxious to be loved.

The American Consul at Tangier writes that the Sultan of Morocco has subdued the border tribes. Thirty-five heads of the rebels were exposed on the walls of the city.

The goat has one merit: He furnishes a butt for many jokes.

Lynch Law.

Lynch law has just received a new interpretation from the grand jury of Spartanburg County, in South Carolina. A few weeks since one John J. Moore, who was charged with murder and was in the hands of the officers of the law, was taken possession of by a lawless mob, and, without judge or jury, hanged to a tree. The attention of the grand jury was called to this transaction; and, in the presentment which they made, they inform the court that Moore got no more than he deserved, and, hence, that those "citizens" who put him to death "acted in obedience to the dictates of justice and merely anticipated the sentence of the law of the land." The people of Spartanburg are a high-minded and noble class of people, and five hundred citizens who witnessed and participated in the lynching of Moore simply expressed their detestation of an atrocious crime, and withal saved the county the expense of trying a man who ought to be hanged anyhow. They were only a little quicker than the law would have been, if left to its ordinary operation. They gave the criminal the advantage of taking the short route to the gallows, and relieved him from any vexatious delays or uncertainty about his fate. So readeth this judicial essay of the grand jury to the Hon. B. C. Pressly, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the Palmetto State. We commend the essay to all jurists as one of the richest specimens of fine writing and advanced thinking on the manner of dealing with the criminal classes.

On United States Territory, too, the Sun Never Sets.

Mr. Webster's eloquent description of the British Empire is familiar to every reader, but we doubt whether it is generally realized that we, too, have a dominion on which the sun never sets. It will hardly be believed, perhaps, without an examination of the maps, that San Francisco, instead of being at the western limit of this dominion, is only about midway between our eastern and western limits; and yet it is a fact that the farthest Aleutian isle acquired in our purchase of Russian America is as far to the westward of this city as Eastport, Maine, is to the east of it. Between the northwestern limit of of Washington Territory and the southeastern limit of Alaska there is a break of a few degrees, but, with the slightest deduction, our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or seventeen degrees more than half way round the globe. Hence, when the sun is giving its good-night kiss to our westernmost isle on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the early-rising woodehopper of Maine is beginning to wake the forest's echoes with the stirring music of his ax.

The Jews Regaining their Land.

Judging by reports, which appear tolerably well confirmed, the Jews are little by little taking possession of their ancient patrimony. Eighty years ago the Porte permitted residence in the holy city to only three hundred Israelites. Forty years ago this number was raised, but the Jews were obliged to reside in a special quarter of the city which bore their name. This last restriction, however, disappeared in its turn ten years ago, and since then the Jews have bought up all the land in Jerusalem that could be bought, and have even built entire streets of houses outside the walls. Synagogues and Jewish hospitals have multiplied. The German Jews have no less than sixty charity associations, and in the interior of the city one may count already twenty-eight congregations. Two journals have been established. In the Rothschild and other Jewish hospitals 6,000 patients are ministered to annually. A Venetian Jew has given 60,000 francs to found a school of agriculture in Palestine. Baron Rothschild, at the time of the last loan of 200,000,000 francs made to Turkey, accepted as security a mortgage on the whole of Palestine. Owing to the Jewish immigration, the population of Palestine has more than doubled during the past ten years.

The Power of Woman.

During the last two weeks a large number of pilgrims have arrived at Glendale, among whom are a number of the gentler sex, and in consequence thereof no one can form an idea of the change that has already taken place. Old '49-ers that have lived in the mountains for the last thirty years on bread and bacon and slept on the ground, and in all that time scarcely laid eyes on a woman, can now be seen on the street harnessed in store clothes, with biled shirts. There ain't a man in Glendale over twenty years old. On Sunday evening we saw one of these would-be young bucks so much surprised by being asked how he came to leave Alder Gulch in '68 that he adjusted his wig, swallowed half a set of false teeth and then swore he was a schoolboy in Missouri at that time.

The wives of men of sentiment are not always the most appreciative of sentiment. Walter Scott read one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife, who listened with eyelids cast down and bated breath. As he closed, the sharer of his joys beamed forth with "Don't put on your left stocking to-morrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

Personal.

The Princess Louise has made from Canada timber an inlaid mantel of elegant design.

The Prince of Wales is said to be the best-natured man in the royal circles of Europe.

The engagement is announced of Daniel Speyer and Miss Flora Glazier, daughter of I. Glazier.

Mary Morris has applied for letters of administration upon the estate of P. J. Morris, valued at $10,000.

Evangelist Waite, ex-circus clown, is gathering great multitudes into his revival tent at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Rev. Dr. Fair has succeeded in raising $16,200 to free the Church of the Ascension in Baltimore from debt.

The engagement of J. Bachman, City Treasurer of Portland, Oregon, to Mrs. R. Garland, of this city, is announced.

Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is holding the Germany and Switzerland Conference in Germany.

The tomb of President Polk at Nashville has just been repainted to preserve the stone, which was beginning to scale.

The Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., is recovering from his severe illness, but will be obliged to defer active work for some time.

The Rev. I. T. Beckwith has been elected Professor of Greek at Trinity College, to succeed Professor John F. Huntington, deceased.

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of Norwich, Conn., has declined a call to the pastorate of Dr. Budington's Church in Brooklyn.

Paul Boyton thinks he can safely go over Niagara Falls in one of his suits. After he gets married he'll probably make the attempt.

Prince Alexander I. of Bulgaria, will have the very moderate civil list of $120,000. He has instituted an Order of Alexander.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray formally retires from the *Golden Rule*, and the paper will return from the monthly to the weekly from September 3d.

The engagement is announced of C. F. Pond, U. S. N., now stationed at Mare Island, and Miss Emma McHenry, daughter of Judge McHenry, of this city.

General Phil. Sheridan is expected to lead a command in the sham battle that will be fought by the veterans of the Northwest at the Aurora, Ill., reunion on the 22d of August.

Miss Alice Winston, of Virginia, says "I think women are more apt to be influenced by money than men are. Therefore, they are more likely to marry for wealth than men are."

Rev. James A. Spurgeon, brother of the famous London preacher, is said to expect to leave England with a wife about the middle of August for a two weeks' visit to the United States.

The Old Dutchman.

A man near 70 years of age started a small confectionery store a few months since, and the other day sent word to his three creditors up town and desired to compromise. The trio went down to the store, which they found in full blast, and the four sat down for a talk.

"You see, shentlemens, I do no peesness, and my family eats up all der brofits," exclaimed the tradesman by way of excuse.

"You owe me twelve dollars," replied one of the creditors, "and each of these others fifteen apiece. That makes forty two dollars."

"Shust forty-two." sighed the old man.

"Now, then, how much money have you on hand?"

"Shust sixty dollar and no more."

"Very well, as you have had bad luck we will settle with you for one hundred and twenty cents on the dollar, and you can go on as before."

"Yaw I will do dot, shentlemens, and I am much obliged for such kind treatment."

He got out his mone, the twenty per cent was added to the claims and paid, and before the creditors retired he insisted on treating them to ice cream. They had been gone an hour before the old man rushed out and halted a policeman and said:

"If I fails in peesness und bays 120 cents on der dollar what does it mean?"

"It means that you don't understand how to fail," was the reply.

"Ish dot possible?" whispered the old man.

"I should say so."

"Vhell I go pack to der shoe peesness again. Vhen I fails in dot peesness I makes everythings. Vhen I fails in dis peesness I pays more as I owes."—*The Mountaineer, Gorham, N.H.*

Literary.

"Methodism in 1879" is the title of a work soon to be published by a London house.

A new portrait of Dean Stanley, etched from life by Leon Richeton, has appeared in England.

Professor Ignazio-Guidi of Rome has on press, in Italian, an essay on the home of the Semitic race.

A new volume of essays on the subject of evolution, by John Fiske, author of "Cosmic Philosophy," is to be published.

Lord Beaconsfield has written a poem called "Spring in the Appenines," which the *Academy* published under the head of "Flower Lore."

The historian Gregorovius is now engaged in preparing a life of Pope Urban VIII, and has collected many important documents elucidating the policy pursued by that Pontiff during the Thirty Years' War.

BLACK GINGERBREAD.—One cup of sugar-house molasses (Philadelphia), one cup of sugar, (brown,) one cup of warm water, eleven heaping teaspoonfuls of sifted flour, teaspoonful of soda; mix with flour tablespoonful of ginger, teaspoon of cinnamon, tablespoon of butter, one egg; mix molasses, sugar and butter well together with the warm water, then the other ingredients, and bake in Saratoga roll-pans.

FRITTERS.—One pint of milk, one egg well beaten, flour to make a rather stiff batter; before dropping into the boiling lard, add one teaspoonful of baking-powder. May be varied by adding sliced apples.

SCOTCH SHORT CAKE.—One pound of butter, half pound of sugar, one and three-quarter pounds of flour; knead well together, and roll out in cakes one-half inch thick.

HONEY CANDY.—Two cups white sugar (seven cents), one-half cup water, four teaspoonfuls honey (two cents). Nine cents for one-half pound "candy."

Quick Trial for Murder.

One of the objects of capital punishment for murder is to deter men from the commission of this chief of crimes. But this detterent effect depends largely on the promptness with which the penalty is administered. If, by the aid of skillful counsel, the murderer is able to defer the trial for months, and even, as has occurred, for years, the moral influence of his conviction and punishment, if they ever do take place, is far less impressive than would be the case if speedy trial and prompt execution of sentence followed the perpetration of the crime. Yet so numerous have the ways of securing delay become that the trial of a murderer, however clear the evidences of his guilt, is almost invariably postponed till his case is well-nigh forgotten, and sometimes even until it is no longer possible to secure proper proof of guilt.

No part of the country has suffered more from this partial or entire defeat of justice than the South, though the evil has not by any means been confined to to that section. We are glad to learn, therefore, that an effort is making in at least one of the Southern States to effect a change in this matter. by giving the trial of murder cases, as the most important that can engage the attention of the courts, precedence over all others, civil or criminal, in all the Superior Courts of the State. It is in Georgia that this reform has been proposed, a bill for the purpose having been introduced in the Legislature, with good prospect of success, whose provisions deserve the most careful attention of the law-makers of all the States.

The bill provides that every person indicted for homicide, of whatever grade, must be tried at the term of the court in which the indictment has been found. The grounds on which a postponement may be granted are carefully classified, and no case can be postponed for a longer time than thirty days. A "mistrial" is not to go over to another term, but must be retried immediately. Delays arising from appeals or writs of error are carefully provided for, and the time which may be gained by these means is reduced to the shortest possible limit.

No one will question the right of every man accused of the terrible crime of murder, and in jeopardy of his own life, to make use of all proper legal expedients, and to be allowed all the time necessary to establish his innocence if he can. But the laws should carefully discriminate between necessary delays, granted for the purpose of procuring testimony not immediately available, and mere technical obstructions to the course of justice, such as are now so commonly interposed by ingenius counsel for the sake of gaining time, and by delay, of weakening the case against their client. Just but speedy retribution upon the man-slayer is essential to the full value of capital punishment as a "terror to evil-doers;" and this the proposed Georgia law seems to be well adapted to secure.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

How a Russian Revolutionist Died.

The unfortunate officer, Dubrovin, who was hanged at St. Petersburg, the first public victim of the state of siege, died most heroically. A company of Wilmanstrand Infantry Regiment, to which the condemed man had formerly belonged, was ordered from Staraja Russ to be present at the execution. A square was formed about the gallows by a considerable number of troops. A man of noble presence, Lieutenant Dubrovin, clad in the black robe of the condemned, on which the word "Traitor" was inscribed, came out from prison with a firm step, singing with mighty voice a kind of Russian Marseillaise, in which praise was given to the names of Rylieff, Odojevski, and other champions of freedom, who were hanged under Nicholas in 1826. This song seems to have been of Dubrovin's own composition. The beating of drums had to be resorted to in order to stifle his voice. When the death-warrant was read to him by a lieutenant of the Moscow Regiment of Guards, he contemptuously said: "Stop that silly ceremony!" When the priest offered him the cross, Dubrovin bade him go to a place which is usually not mentioned. Then he walked firmly to the scaffold, calling out, "Long live freedom!" whereupon the executioner quickly threw the cap over his head and performed his office. There is much alarm in Government circles on account of the corps of officers among whom Dubrovin had lived having never given the slightest intimation to superior authorities as to the sayings or doings of their revolutionist comrade.

A PRINCESS IN A POLICE STATION.—In a Berlin police court not long ago a servant girl was accused by her mistress of gross negligence and disobedience in the discharge of her duties. When the judge asked the plaintiff, a simply but respectably dressed lady, her name, she proudly drew herself up and replied, "I am, by birth, a princess of Zanzibar." Her declaration, at first discredited, proved to be perfectly true. She was a niece of the ruling Sultan of Zanzibar, whose displeasure she aroused by a secret alliance with a Mr. Ruele, a native of Hamburg, who had made her acquaintance during his stay on the coast of East Africa. The Princess, who became estranged from her family on account of her marriage with a Christian, followed her husband to Germany, where she had, however, the misfortune soon to be left a widow. She attempted a reconciliation with her uncle on her visit to London, but her endeavors signally failed, the Sultan even refusing to receive her. On Mrs. Ruele's return to Germany some influential friends of her late husband took up her case and laid it before the Government, which, owing to her high birth and merits, granted her a small yearly allowance. She is now living in Berlin and gaining a livelihood by giving lessons in her mother tongue to those consular officials and travelers intent on proceeding to East Africa.

There was a terrible fight at the West Hill school yesterday afternoon. Two boys, burning with rage and hate, got on opposite sides of the street and called each other "nigger" and "red-head" till the sun went down. The boy with the red hair was the maddest, but the colored boy had the loudest voice, and consequently was declared the victor. People who live in the neighborhood say it sounded like a Congressional debate.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Our happiness does not consist of being without passions, but in having control of them.

Currency.

Don't leave your butter out in the sun.

There is no novelty in being sunstruck.

Take care of your streets and alleys and the yellow fever will take care of itself.

When you see a lady wearing five or six finger rings over her kid gloves you may know that she is traveling on her brass.

That "ounce of prevention" theory may be all right, but you hadn't better poison a neighbor's dog for fear he may some time bite you.

The women of Rome are said to have the handsomest feet and the homeliest faces of any women in the world, and that's all there is about it.

Portland, Me., had a bit of a snowstorm on the Fourth of July, and Idaho furnished ice for lemonade. There is nothing impossible in this country.

The Boston *Transcript* wonders how any boy can eat bought cherries and call them good. Does it mean to insinuate that any boy ever stole cherries?

Soak a sheet of paper in whisky and let the flies get at it. In ten minutes you can pick any one of them up by the hind legs, and their wise look will astonish you.

Thirty-two New York street-car conductors had just learned how to beat the bell-punch when they were discharged. Genius is often the Bogardus-kicker which lifts it's owner.

Cyrus Field calls his Newport cottage "Bruen." Mr. Field may be a great Atlantic cable layer, but if he thinks that is the way to spell "Bruin" the bears should chase him.

Philadelphia must look out. Detroit, little Detroit, beat her out of sight with Fourth of July accidents.—[Bulletin. Sartin. When we try to hurt any one here we make a clean job of it.

The grape crop of Ohio will not pan out first class this year, but don't you imagine that this will make the least difference with the number of gallons of wine demanded. Grapes are not necessary to wine.

The plot to release the 700 convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison was betrayed by a convict marking certain words in his Bible. The warden is now convinced that the Bible is a great and good book.

The World speaks of the Duke of Argyll "moving about in the most democratic manner." What in thunder were his legs given him for but to walk on? Did the world imagine that a Duke had wings?

The man who gets into a side door of a saloon on Sunday in a town where the law says that all doors must be kept closed feels more exultation than the chap who beats a railroad conductor by riding on the trucks.

A gentleman at Newark, N. J., leaped from the carriage when his horse ran away and left his wife to be smashed. She reined the horse into a fence, stepped down, and in half an hour was consulting a lawyer about a divorce.

Personal.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor and family are at Mattapoisett, Buzzards Bay.

Joaquin Miller is the guest of Mrs. Leland and daughters, at New York.

Longfellow positively declines to be "interviewed," with all that that implies.

Miss Anna Dickinson will appear on the stage again this fall, beginning at San Francisco.

The Boston *Traveler* positively states that the remains of A. T. Stewart have never been recovered.

In Letcher county, Jason Hall was fined $5 for kissing a pretty woman against her alleged will.

On Miss Neilson's return to the American stage she will act almost exclusively in the plays of Shakspeare.

Gen. G. W. Curtis Lee has tendered his resignation as President of Washington and Lee College, and it will probably be accepted.

Countess Danner, of Sweden, left property to the amount of $2,000,000 to found an institution to protect young girls, and to train them for household work. The institution will accommodate 600 inmates.

A Charivari design represents the Czar, dressed in uniform and armed with a big sword, engaged in making a dish of soup in the kitchen, with no servants in sight. Legend: No more confidence in his cook, since the reign of Nihilism began!

Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Louisiana are the only States now left in which the male teachers outnumber the female. In New Hampshire there are five women teachers to one man, and in Massachusetts eight to one.

Lucretia Mott has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Peace Society. She is 86 years old, and is the most remarkable woman of her age in the county. She has been speaking in public since she was 25 years old.

Miss Annie Louise Cary has been engaged by Colonel Mapleson for his operatic season of five months in this country which begins in November. Miss Cary is taking her summer vacation at her home in Portland, Maine.

On the recent appearance of Miss Kellogg in "Aida," before a London audience, there were present Madame Van Zandt and daughter, Christine Nilsson, Gerster, Minnie Hauk, Brignoli, Susini, Arthur Sullivan and many other prominent musicians.

The Emperor William sleeps on a bed hard enough to have suited the Duke of Wellington, does not smoke or use snuff, is fond of flowers and especially of fresh air, drinks one glass of Burgundy a day, rises early and fares frugally. He is 82 years old, and can ride horseback like a trooper.

Miss Lina Berger is a young German lady who has received the title of "Doctor" from the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Bern, in Switzerland, for an excellent dissertation on "Thomas Morus and Plato." The dissertation has just been published in the Tubingen Review for Social and Political Science, a well-known periodical of high standing.

INSECT POWDER.—Hot weather comes now with its many insects—such as ants, cockroaches. Take one pound of borax, one-quarter pound of sulphur, both pulverized and mixed will prove *probatum est!*

A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND. CAL:
Thursday, August 21st, 1879.

Democratic Nominations.

Election, Wednesday, Sept. 3d, 1879.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
HUGH J GLENN..........Of Colusa
For Lieutenant-Governor:
LEVI CHASE..........Of San Diego
For Secretary of State:
W J TINNIN..........Of Trinity
For State Treasurer:
G T PAULI..........Of Sonoma
For Controller:
W B C BROWN..........Of Sacramento
For Attorney-General:
JO HAMILTON..........Of Placer
For Surveyor-General:
WILLIAM MINIS..........Of Yolo
For Clerk of Supreme Court:
D B WOOLF..........Of San Francisco
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
HENRY C GESFORD..........Of Napa
For Chief Justice:
R F MORRISON..........Of San Francisco
For Associate Justices:
S B McKEE..........Of Alameda
E W McKINSTRY..........Of San Francisco
E M ROSS..........Of Los Angeles
T B REARDON..........Of Nevada
T P STONEY..........Of Napa
J D THORNTON..........Of San Francisco
For State Board of Equalization—Third Dist.:
CALEB E WILCOXSON..........Of Sutter
For Railroad Commissioner—First District.
G J CARPENTER..........Of El Dorado

FOR CONGRESS—*Third District:*
C P BERRY..........Of Sutter

JOINT SENATOR—*Yolo and Solano.*
J H HARLAN..........Of Yolo.

COUNTY TICKET.

E R BUSH..........Superior Judge
D N HERSHEY..........Assembly
J D LAWSON..........Sheriff
H B PENDEGAST..........Clerk
J O MAXWELL..........Recorder
A C KEAN..........Treasurer
FRED KLAYS..........Assessor
W H GRANT..........District Attorney
J W GOIN....County Superintendent Schools
L P EVERETT..........Surveyor
S L MONDAY..........Public Administrator
PETER KRELLENBERG..........Coroner

CACHE CREEK TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.

E PETERSON..........Justice of Peace
SAM MONTGOMERY..........Constable

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AGAIN.

In the DAILY DEMOCRAT of the 14th we alluded to the chicanery in Solano county by certain conspirators of the tape-worm ticket rascality, to defraud not only the Workingmen but the Democratic party out of its candidate for Congress in this District. Since then, as will be seen by the following, the Workingmen of Solano have held an indignation meeting and expelled from their Club the traitor who sought to betray them. We quote from the *Examiner*:

EXPULSION OF A TRAITOR FROM CAMP.

Already has appeared in these columns an account of the attempt of three Radicals in Solano county, who pretend to be in sympathy with the Workingmen's organization, to secure the election of McKenna, the Radical candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, by forming themselves into a mock Workingmen's District Convention, in Vallejo, July 12th, at the private residence of one of the three, and removing the name of the Hon. C. P. Berry from the ticket of that party, and substituting for it the name of Mr. Elliott, of Solano. There are twenty-six members of that District Convention. Only three of the whole number met on the occasion referred to, and two of them had, or pretended to have, each a proxy vote—or five votes in all. To give color of decency and regularity to their unofficial and fraudulent action, they professed, in the published report of the affair, to have sat as a body of nineteen, while there were but five, all told, with the two assumed proxies. The fraud was too bold, too apparent, and was exposed. A meeting of the Yuba County Delegates of the Workingmen's District Convention, subsequently held, declared that Mr. Berry was still the candidate of that organization, and rebuked in proper spirit the outrageous conduct of the Vallejo Radical conspirators. But this, good enough in its way, was not satisfactory to the outraged Workingmen of Solano, who had been wronged and deeply incensed by the action of the three culpable persons. Accordingly, they met at Dixon on Monday evening, and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The W. P. C. of this county, having become satisfied that John H. Worth, heretofore a representative of the Dixon club, has been guilty of complicity with the leaders of the Republican party, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Republican candidate for Congress for the Third District, and that he was present and participated in a bogus Convention, held at Vallejo, July 12th, and again on July 26th, and there, on each occasion, used deception and fraud to induce those present to substitute the name of Elliott for that of the Hon. C. P. Berry; it is

Resolved, That John H. Worth be dishonorably expelled from the W. P. C. Dixon club, and that his seat as a representative of this Club in the Solano W. P. C. County Committee is hereby declared vacant; and that the Club recommend that hereafter he be refused admission to all Committees and Conventions of the W. P. C.

The charges embraced in the above were preferred at the Club meeting, August 5th, and Mr. Worth was given until Thursday to present whatever defence he had to make. At that meeting he received due attention and was allowed ample time to offer all he had to say. He was then expelled by a unanimous vote. A member of the Club, in sending a report of the proceedings, remarks: Worth is an old-time politician, and formerly operated at San Francisco, while employed in the Custom-house, in the service of the "ring" headed by Tom Shannon. His expulsion fastens on him the disgrace of treachery to the Workingmen's organization, in which Mr McKenna, the Republican candidate for Congress, is implicated in greater or less degree. No doubt money has been and is freely used to get him votes. But the scheme to betray the Workingmen, to defeat Berry, and to elect McKenna, by means of the Vallejo bogus Convention, is exploded, and is more likely to have the contrary result. The Workingmen of Solano will vote for Berry.

THE *Yolo Mail* says "the real sympathies of the DEMOCRAT'S editor seem involuntarily to peep out on behalf of the Chinese and Chinese labor," *etc.* Doubtless the editor of the *Mail* will make our statements "*seem*" to suit any construction he may put upon them. We are not surprised that the bait was swallowed. Our sympathies in this direction are shown in acts—*never* employing Chinamen in any capacity, but paying poor white women two dollars a day for washing instead. We doubt very much if the falsifier referred to can say as much.

The boiler of a threshing engine owned by Geo. Wright and E. C. Dunning, exploded Tuesday afternoon, at the ranch of John Shearer, near Dixon. The fireman was the only person seriously injured.

"GLENN'S CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

Seeing this startling caption in bold black letters at the head of an article in a late number of the S. F. *Evening Post*, we hastened to find out what atrocious crime the Democratic candidate for Governor had been guilty of committing. And what, kind reader, do you imagine it was? Had he in his fondness for the heathen Chinese, been roasting or broiling or fricaseeing or feeding cold baked Chinaman to his workhands? Had he poisoned his mother or step-mother or mother-in-law? Had he done anything of this kind? O, no; but what, good reader, do you suppose it was? Prepare yourself for a terrible shock—and have it—this is his "unpardonable sin against his race:"—

GLENN'S CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.—Dr. Glenn has for years been committing the one unpardonable sin against his race. Heretofore he has escaped detection by the fitting obscurity in which he has lived. But a daring and unjustifiable ambition has at last brought the man and his crime into the glaring light of day. Glenn is rapidly impoverishing 60,000 acres of good land, capable of furnishing food, under proper clutivation, for 50,000 people. He is accomplishing this result by a bad system of farming, and we have the unwilling evidence of the Colusa *Sun*—Glenn's home organ—to prove this sad fact. Each year Glenn robs the soil of its vitality, and year by year the productiveness of that vast province steadily decreases. In a few years his immense ranch will be unproductive to a degree that will make its cultivation unprofitable, except to Chinamen. At this stage of the world's history, when the surface of the earth is fast being crowded with people—when every inch of soil is absolutely needed to meet the wants of the human race—this crime possesses inconceivable enormity. He is destroying what man cannot make—the soil. He lays violent hands on mother earth and tells her that she shall not sustain her own children. He warns back hungry human beings of the future, and tells them that he will stamp out the vitality upon which they must depend for existence. He is not content with the sin that enfeebles all existing enterprise, but he seeks to paralyze Nature herself. Shall we reward the great monopolist because of his crime against Nature? No sane man will answer affirmatively, and yet every voter in the State knows that Glenn has been nominated solely because he is a land monopolist. The very argument that secured his nomination is an indirect attempt to justify his crime on the part of those who have wickedly combined to perpetuate their own ill-gotten wealth and power by the election of a fellow monopolist. But the people of California will reject with scorn the proposition to reward the man who is committing this crime against our State. Every well wisher of his race amongst us will soon discover the iniquity and rebuke the crime with just severity.

O! Dr. Glenn, Dr. Glenn! How can you be guilty of such an "unpardonable sin against your race"—such a crime against "nature," as to keep stirring up and impoverishing 40,000 acres of your land every year, to make bread for 50,000 hungry landless bread-eaters—"impoverishing the land," in such a wanton manner; "destroying what man cannot make, the soil—"laying violent hands on Mother Earth,"—is not that almost as bad as "laying violent hands" on that other mother of yours, or even mother-in-law? Why don't you, "Juke o' Jacinto," let your broad acres go to waste, as brother Stanford does, and Miller & Lux, and as that mushroom statesman, who has sprung into existence like Jonah's gourd, in a single night, the Peerless Perkins—why not like him, in his desert wastes of Arizona, let your broad acres remain for the wild buffalo and the grizzlies and coyotes and savage Indians to roam over;—that is the way to keep your land from wearing out—take the barren wastes, the howling deserts of Calabasas, and its Patron, "*Sinbad the Sailor*" as your model,—he does'nt "lay violent hands on Mother Earth," and scratch the life out of her by those great ugly gang plows, and those other fearfully *harrowing* things which the "monster of Colusa" is using to commit this "inconceivable enormity"—this crime against nature."

O, Citizen Glenn! how can you expect farmers, who know what land is made for, (if the *idiot* of the *Post* does not,) to vote for a man who does not know better than to impoverish his lands by raising crops on them? We conjure you to stop this "sinning against nature," seeking to "paralyze nature itself."

"CHAINED TO R. R. EMPERORS."

The Republicans attempt to deny that their party is being run in the interest of the railroad monopolies. This is what the Republican Gorham said on this subject, in his Union Hall speech, a week or two since:

And I am bound to say to you all, from my knowledge of politics, and from my knowledge of the men in this District Convention, that I do believe that the inertia of Mr. Perkins, which I could not overcome, the indifference, or worse, which he exhibited on the subject, and made it possible for the Central Pacific Railroad Company to take this Convention captive and chain it *to the chariot wheels of the railroad emperors, and drag it through your streets, to its eternal disgrace.* I am sorry, but I cannot help it.

And it is to clear up this disgraceful position of the Republican party, or to divert the attention of the people from it, that the papers and orators of that party are trying to avoid that issue, and these monopoly worshippers and advocates are shouting so lustily about *land monopoly*, and denouncing Dr. Glenn as a monopolist, for owning and working a farm that would only be considered a respectable sized vegetable patch beside the millions of acres owned by the Railroad "emperors," and kept in an unproductive state, only as a range for wild beasts and wilder savages.

But, say these railroad Republican apologists, the railroad and railroad lands are not on trial before the people in this canvass. Neither is Dr. Glenn's land, his farm, that is daily dragged before the people by these honest cheats as though it was a heinous offense for the Governor of the State to own a good sized farm and work it to raise bread for the toiling millions, when it was all right for their railroad masters to keep their accumulated millions in wild sage brush, as a pasture for grizzlies, coyotes, and Chinese Coolies to encamp upon.

Gorham has been long enough in the secrets of the Republican party—has had the manipulation of its intriguing affairs long enough to know whereof he speaks; and on this subject his statements will have the force of truth.

THE S. F. "EXAMINER."

Our frequent quotations from the pithy editorials of the *Examiner*, show how we estimate its value as a sound exponent of Democratic principles. It has just entered upon its 29th volume, and we are pleased to see by its improved appearance that it is growing in prosperity as well as in age. It is a sound, able and fearless exponent of Democratic principles, and discusses all the important issues of the day with an ability and fearlessness that never shirks or seeks to avoid meeting the enemy in his boldest assaults. Its ample pages enable it to give fuller details than our small country dailies, of the news of the times, as well as more elaborate discussion of pending issues, and the *Examiner* should be taken by every Democrat in the county who can afford a city paper.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

Charcoal Burners' War.

EUREKA, (Nev.), Aug. 12.—There are no new developments in the coal war this morning. The military companies are holding themselves in readiness to march on the insurgents at a moment's notice. Ten thousands rounds of ammunition will arrive from Carson to-night. It is most likely that the military will not be ordered to the front for a couple of days. In the meantime parties are striving to effect a compromise of the difficulty. The latest news from the woods is to the effect that the burners are defiant everywhere.

Lands for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—the President, by Executive order, has restored to the public domain 8,259,250 acres of land on the northeastern bank of the Missouri river, corresponding in general outlines to the area withdrawn by Executive orders of January 11th and May 8th, 1875, now revoked. Small sections of the territory immediately adjoining the Grand river, Cheyenne and Indian Rock agencies are still withheld.

The Conkling—Sprague Scandal.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Sun* says: It would certainly have been a ridiculous as well as tragic ending of Conkling's proud career if he had died at the mouth of that shotgun in the hands of an enraged husband, but it would have been in perfect keeping with his infamous part in the Congressional effort to gag a free press and to kidnap an editor. In another article the *Sun* hints pretty broadly that the *Tribune* and *Herald* have been bribed to keep quiet on the Conkling-Sprague matter.

Failure of Crops in England.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The United States Consul at Manchester, England, says: The failure of crops is much more serious than is generally supposed abroad. The demand in England for meat and grain from the United States will be enormous. Business is greatly depressed. Last year more than 80,000 persons were supported in Manchester by the public. The coming Winter will probably witness still greater destitution.

Steamer Collision.

LONDON, August 13.—The steamer Corsica, from Cardiff for New York, and the steamer Semiramide, from Boston for Liverpool, came in collision 100 miles off Fastket, and the Semiramide went down. The crew was saved. Both vessels were iron.

The cargo of the Semiramide comprises corn, domestic cotton, canned meats, bacon, lard, oatmeal, live cattle and horses; the whole valued at $92,229.

Losses at Serajevo.

SERAJEVO, August 14.—Fourteen hundred and seventy-six houses burned in the recent fire. The losses will reach fifty florins. Forty-six soldiers were killed and many wounded.

New Railroad for the Northwest.

TORONTO, August 14.—The *Globe* is enthusiastic on the subject of a railroad from Thompson Junction to Sault St. Marie, to meet the Canadian Pacific, as it would reach Montreal in 1,270 miles, while from the same point to New York the distance would be 1,650 miles, a saving in freight of nearly forty per cent of the whole sum charged from Chicago to New York. Montreal is 250 miles nearer New York, and the *Globe* thinks it must ultimately become the great emporium of the grain trade of the Northwest.

Yellow Fever

MEMPHIS, August 16. 10 P. M.—Seventy one new cases in all reported to the Board of Health to-day—fourteen colored. Seven deaths since last night. None since noon. All the prominent sick are reported doing well to-night.

A New Eastern Policy.

VIENNA, August 16.—A person of undeniable authority writes: "From the recent meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria will date the commencement of a clear and decided policy of Austria in the East, aiming at the attainment of a strong foothold in Turkey."

Heavy Ordnance for Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, August 16.—Six twenty-ton Armstrong guns have been landed here and are being loaded on lighters to Tangier for the new battery. This matter has been bitterly commented upon in Spanish newspapers.

The New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The tone of the State Press, Democratic and Republican, strongly indicates the belief that Tammany and anti-Tammany will compromise their differences. They do not intend merely to nominate candidates for State officers—they mean to elect them.

Destructive Floods.

LONDON, August 18.—In consequence of storms, traffic is suspended on the railway. There have been thirteen hours of continuous rain. Wheat is gradually rotting, and any crops left standing will not pay for cutting. The rain at Sheffield was so violent as to wash away the foundation of houses in the course of construction.

Chinese on the Border.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A correspondent at Vienna, discussing the chances of war between Russia and China, on the Kuldja question, says the Chinese have available over 100,000 men and 100 guns.

Death of a Californian.

DENVER, August 19.—General John R. McConnell, of Los Angeles, California, died here on Monday night, of congestion of the heart. Deceased came here a month ago, and went to Leadville. The high altitude caused his death.

Condensed Telegrams.

The Directors of the Texas Pacific R R. Co. have authorized the issue of bonds to the extent of $20,000 per mile to complete the road from Fort Worth to the Pacific Coast—1,200 miles.

Reports from Eastern Oregon state that the wheat crop is seriously injured by rust, never known there before.

Turkey is reported to be prepared for war with Greece, having in readiness 160,000 men.

Five persons were killed by a railroad collision in New Jersey on the 14th.

The Tremont Temple, Boston, was burned on the 14th. Loss $100,000.

A row and free fight occurred at Quebec on the 15th between opposing factions of workingmen which resulted in several deaths.

The *Bee* has an account of the cold-blooded murder of the wife of Frank Lamblett, at Folsom, Friday night, and an attempt to kill Lamblett also. The assassin attacked them in bed. Mrs. Lamblett was killed but he escaped. The murderer and the cause are a mystery.

A tank containing 18,000 barrels of oil was struck by lightning at Parker's Landing, Pa., and of course consumed together with another near by containing 30,000.

W. W. Roach, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Washington, D. C., is a defaulter for $60,000.

A fire in St. Louis on Friday night destroyed an elevator, 150,000 bushels of grain and other property.

At Modesto on the 14th 100 citizens visited the gambling and opium dens and gave them notice to close up within 24 hours or suffer the consequences. In the morning there was quite an emigration.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever in Memphis last week is 46; to date, 139.

The Very Rev. Father Dennis, Consul General at Rome, is on his way to San Francisco to establish a branch of the Passionist Order.

Louis W. Shmidt, book publisher New York, has failed with liabilities at $269,208; nominal assets $45,761.

Mrs F. H. Darling, wife of the principal of the Napa public school committed suicide on the 16th.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE HELD throughout the State on

Wednesday, the Third day of September,'79,

When the following Officers will be elected, to-wit:

GOVERNOR,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
CONTROLLER,
TREASURER,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

STATE SENATORS IN THE FOLLOWING SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of San Diego and San Bernardino..ONE SENATOR
SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the County of Los Angeles..........ONE SENATOR
THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo..........ONE SENATOR
FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Tulare, Inyo, Fresno, Mono, and Kern..........ONE SENATOR
FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Mariposa, Merced & Stanislaus..ONE SENATOR
SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito..........ONE SENATOR
SEVENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the County of Santa Clara..........TWO SENATORS
EIGHTH DISTRICT—Composed of the County of San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco..........ONE SENATOR

NINTH DISTRICT—Composed of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point where the southerly line of United States military reservation, known as the "Presidio Reservation," intersects with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; thence meandering along the waters of said ocean and the waters of the Bay of San Francisco northerly, easterly, and southerly to the point where Washington Street intersects with said bay; thence westerly along said Washington Street to its intersection with First Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to its intersection with the southerly boundary line of the said "Presidio Reservation;" thence westerly and along the southerly boundary line of said "Presidio Reservation" to its intersection with the Pacific Ocean and the point of beginning..........TWO SENATORS

TENTH DISTRICT—Composed of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point where the southerly boundary line of the "Presidio Reservation" intersects with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; thence easterly and along the southerly boundary line of said "Presidio Reservation" to the point where First Avenue intersects with said boundary line; thence southerly along said First Avenue to the point where Washington Street intersects with said First Avenue; thence easterly along said Washington Street to its intersection with the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along the line of said bay to the point of intersection of Market Street with said bay; thence westerly along said Market Street to the point where Geary Street intersects with said Market Street, thence westerly along said Geary Street to where it connects with the Point Lobos Toll-road, thence along said Point Lobos Toll-road, and said toll-road produced, in a direct line to the Pacific Ocean; thence northerly along said ocean to the point of beginning..........TWO SENATORS

ELEVETH DISTRICT—Composed of that portion of the City and Co. of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the line of Market Street, where Fourth Street intersects with said Market Street; thence easterly and along said Market Street to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly and southwesterly along the line of the waters of said bay to a point where Fourth Street intersects with said bay; thence northerly along the line of said Fourth Street to the point of beginning..........TWO SENATORS

TWELETH DISTRICT—Composed of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the intersection of Larkin and Geary Streets, and running thence westerly along said Geary Street to its intersection with Market Street; thence southwesterly along the line of said Market Street to the point of intersection of Fourth Street with said Market Street; thence southerly along said Fourth Street to the point of its intersection with Channel Street; thence southwesterly along said Channel Street to the point of its intersection with Eighth Street; thence northerly along said Eighth Street to the point of its intersection with Market Street; thence southwesterly along said Market Street to the point of the intersection of Larkin Street with said Market Street; thence northerly along said Larkin Street to the point of beginning..........TWO SENATOR.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Composed of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point where the Point Lobos Toll-road produced in a direct line westerly intersects with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and running thence easterly along said Point Lobos Toll-road to the point of its connection with Geary Street; thence along said Geary Street easterly to its intersection with Larkin Street; thence southerly along said Larkin Street to the point of its intersection with Market Street; thence northeasterly along said Market Street to the point where Eighth Street intersects with said Market Street; thence southeasterly along said Eighth Street to its intersection with Channel Street; thence northeasterly along said Channel Street to the point of its intersection with Fourth Street; thence southeasterly along said Fourth Street to the point of its intersection with the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along the line of the waters of said Bay to the point of intersection of the boundary line between the City and County of San Francisco and the County of San Mateo with the waters of said bay; thence westerly along said boundary line to the point of its intersection with the Pacific Ocean; thence northerly along the line of said ocean to the point of beginning..........TWO SENATORS.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the County of Alameda..........TWO SENATORS.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Contra Costa and Marin..ONE SENATOR.
SIXTEENTH DISTICT—Composed of the Counties of San Joaquin and Amador—San Joaquin..........ONE SENATOR.
San Joaquin jointly with Amador..........ONE SENATOR.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Tuolumne and Calaveras..........ONE SENATOR.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the County of Sacramento..........TWO SENATORS.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Solano and Yolo—Solano..........ONE SENATOR.
Solano jointly with Yolo..........ONE SENATOR.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Napa, Lake and Sonoma..........ONE SENATOR.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the County of Sonoma..........ONE SENATOR.
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the County of Placer..........ONE SENATOR.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of El Dorado and Alpine..........ONE SENATOR.
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Nevada and Sierra—Nevada..........ONE SENATOR.
Nevada jointly with Sierra..........ONE SENATOR.
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Yuba and Sutter...ONE SENATOR.
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Counties of Butte, Plumas and Lassen—..........ONE SENATOR.
Twenty Seventh District—Composed of the Counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte..........*One Senator.*
Twenty-Eight District—Composed of the Counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity and Shasta..........*One Senator.*
Twenty-ninth District—Composed of the Counties of Colusa and Tehama..........*One Senator.*

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, AS FOLLOWS:

City and County of San Francisco—Ninth Senatorial District..........*Four Members.*
Tenth Senatorial District..........*Four Members.*
Eleventh Senatorial District..........*Four Members.*
Twelfth Senatorial District..........*Four Members.*
Thirteenth Senatorial District..........*Four Members.*
In each of the Counties of Alameda, Nevada, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma..........*Three Members.*
In each of the Counties of Amador, Butte, Los Angeles, Salono and Yuba....*Two Members.*
In each of the Counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Placer, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne and Yolo..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Alpine and El Dorado, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Colusa and Tehama, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Inyo and Mono, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Kern and Tulare, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Mariposa and Merced, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Modoc and Siskiyou, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Plumas and Lassen, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Shasta and Trinity, jointly..........*One Member.*
In the Counties of Ventura and Santa Barbara, jointly..........*One Member.*

A CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

SIX ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

SIXTY-EIGHT JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS, to be elected as follows to-wit:

In the City and County of San Francisco..........*Twelve Judges.*
In each of the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Sonoma..........*Two Judges.*
In each of the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Eldorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura and Yolo..........*One Judge.*
In the Counties of Sutter and Yuba, jointly..........*One Judge.*

THREE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, to be elected by Districts, as follows:

First District—Composed of the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calavaras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba..........*One Railroad Commissioner.*
Second District—Composed of the Counties of Marin, San Mateo, and the City and County, of San Francisco..........*One Railroad Commissioner.*
Third District—Composed of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne and Ventura..........*One Railroad Commissioner.*

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, to be elected as follows:

From each Congressional District..........*One Member.*

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, to be elected by Districts, as follows:

First Congressional District—Composed of the City and County of San Francisco..........*One Representative.*
Second Congressional District—Composed of the Counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Tuolumne..........*One Representative.*
Third Congressional District—Composed of the Counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba..........*One Representative.*
Fourth Congressional District.—Composed of the Counties of Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura..........*One Representative.*

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature entitled "*An Act to ascertain and express the will of the people of the State of California upon the subject of Chinese Immigration,*" approved Dec. 21st, 1877, I hereby call upon the electors of the State, at the election, proclamation whereof is herein made, to signify their will as to the continuance or prohibition of Chinese immigration, by placing on their ballots the words "FOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION," or the words "AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION."

And I do hereby offer a reward of *one hundred dollars* for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating the provisions of Title IV, Part 1 of the Penal Code, such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I, WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, on this the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM IRWIN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
THOMAS BECK, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO,
Office of the Board of Supervisors.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW AND THE FOREGOING PROCLAMATION, notice is hereby given that an Election will be held throughout said Yolo County, on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1879,

When the following Officers will be elected:

1.—Governor.
2.—Lieutenant Governor.
3.—Secretary of State.
4.—Controller.
5.—State Treasurer.
6.—Attorney-General.
7.—Surveyor-General.
8.—Clerk of the Supreme Court.
9.—Superintendent of Public Instruction.
10.—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
11.–16. Six Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
17.—One Member of the State Board of Equalization from the 3d District.
18.—One Railroad Commissioner from the 1st District.
19.—One Representative to Congress from the 3d District.
20.—One State Senator from the 19th District.
21.—One Member of the Assembly.
22.—Superior Judge.
23.—County Treasurer.
24.—County Clerk.
25.—Sheriff.
26.—District Attorney.
27.—Recorder.
28.—Assessor.
29.—County Surveyor.
30.—County Superintendent of Schools.
31.—Coroner.
32.—Public Administrator.
33.–34. Two Justices of the Peace in each Judicial Township.
35.–36. Two Constables in each Judicial Township.
37. One Supervisor from the 3d District.
37. One Supervisor from the 5th District.

The following are the Polling Places in the several Precincts, and the Names of the Officers of Election:

Woodland.—Polling place, Engine Room. Inspector, W. B. Treadwell; Judges, J. L. Simpson and D. A. Mitchell.

Cacheville.—Polling place, Campbell's Hotel. Inspector, Asa Pettit; Judges, W. S. Milsap and P. W. Fisher.

East Grafton.—Polling place, Union Hotel, Knight's Landing. Inspector, Robert Roberts; Judges, W. C. Wright and G. W. Peart.

West Grafton.—Polling place, Turner's Hotel, Black's Station. Inspector, Franklin Cunningham; Judges, J. J. Black and Warren Cole.

North Grafton.—Polling place, Earll's Store, Dunnigan. Inspector, Wm. Earll; Judges, G. B. Lewis and H. E. Cook.

Fairview.—Polling place, Center Schoolhouse. Inspector, A. H. Nixon; Judges, John Foster and J. R. Parker.

East Cottonwood.—Polling place, Hilliker's Hotel, Madison. Inspector, D. B. Hurlbut; Judges, J. S. Tutt and Samuel Wootten.

West Cottonwood.—Polling place, Parker's Hotel, Capay. Inspector, E. E. Perkins; Judges, W. H. Duncan and E. B. Aldrich.

Occidental.—Polling place, Occidental Schoolhouse. Inspector, D. C. Rumsey; Judges, P. G. Everett and J. R. Lowe.

Quicksilver.—Polling place, Hart's Store. Inspector, R. G. Hart; Judges, Daniel Spillett and J. F. Hart.

Buckeye.—Polling place, Justice Hulse's office, Winters. Inspector, Calvin Covell; Judges, John Devilbiss and Lorenzo Dexter.

North Putah.—Polling place, Marden's Hotel, Davisville. Inspector, W. S. Williams; Judges, James Oneal and H. F. Johnson.

South Putah.—Polling place, Carey's House. Inspector, Fred. Craig; Judges, W. F. Reid and G. L. Luddington.

Washington.—Polling place, Justice Woods' office. Inspector, John Hoagland; Judges, John W. Huy and George W. Bell.

Merritt.—Polling place, Clarksburg Warehouse. Inspector Daniel De Gross; Judges, C. F. Rice and Piebe Krull.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, August 12th, 1879.

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.

[SEAL] (au21w)

Excursion to Sacramento

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Newton Booth

And other distinguished speakers will address the Citizens of Sacramento and vicinity on that evening.

Fare from Woodland, round trip, One Dollar.

Tickets can be had at Proctor's Drug Store. None will be sold at the train.
The cars will leave Woodland at 7 P.M. and return from Sacramento at 11:30 P.M.

IGNACIO BROWN,
au17dw Sec'y Perkins Club, Woodland.

A CARD.

WOODLAND, July 29th, 1879.

To GEO. D. FISKE, Agent New England Mutual Life Insurance Company:—Dear Sir:—Allow me to thank you, and through you the Company you represent, for the prompt payment of the Policy on my late husband's life for $2000. I can cheerfully recommend the Company to the insuring public, and the Agents as being reliable and trustworthy. I have found that all promises made in regard to the insurance have been fulfilled. Wishing yourself and Company the success you so much deserve, I am, yours respectfully,

au14d6tw1m BRIDGET MILLER.

ARTHUR H. PRICE..........HARRY T. SMALL.

CRAFT HOUSE,

Main Street, Woodland.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased this commodious, well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the public that no pains will be spared on their part which will insure comfort to guests and satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Permanent and transient boarders will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

Free Omnibus to and from all trains.

au20dw PRICE & SMALL, Prop'rs.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE!

The undersigned has determined to offer for sale his Hotel Property in Woodland, consisting of the

Capital Hotel!

The largest, most centrally located Hotel in the city, and now doing a good business.

The object in selling is to engage in other business.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN TACKNEY,
At the Capital Hotel,
my28dw Woodland.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DUNPHY & STOCKING, which has conducted a general blacksmithing business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DEXTER DUNPHY,
WALTER STOCKING.

Woodland, August 8th, 1879.

The business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, opposite the Exchange Hotel, and a continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

au10dw WALTER STOCKING.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed, $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at any thing else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

MR. L. C. JORAN,
ARTIST.

Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms Nos. 2 and 4 at the Capital Hotel, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only.

Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. au14dw

CHARLES LUNN,
Piano Maker and Tuner.

Is now in Woodland and will remain for a few days to wait upon those who desire his services. Leave orders at this office. jy29dw

CANDIDATES.

J. H. HARLAN,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR JOINT SENATOR
(YOLO AND SOLANO.) jy27dw

JOHN D. LAWSON,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR SHERIFF.
jy16dw

J. O. MAXWELL,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY RECORDER.
jy17dw

DAVID N. HERSHEY,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.
jy24dw

A. C. KEAN,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
jy15dw*

J. W. GOIN,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
—FOR—
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

H. B. PENDEGAST,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY CLERK.
je20dw

E. R. BUSH,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE.
jy15dw

HUDSON GRANT,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
jy17dw

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY,
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
—FOR—
Constable of Cache Creek Township. jy21dw

FRED. KLAYS,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.
jy16dw*

ELIAS PETERSON,
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
OF CACHE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. K. SMITH,
REPUBCICAN CANDIDATE
FOR COUNYT CLERK.
jy27dw

HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FACULTY:

A. M. ELSTON, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages and Elocution.
R. A. GRANT, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Pro-tem Professor of Natural Science.
F. A. PEDLER, B. S., Professor of English Literature.
BETTIE WOODS, Principal of Preparatory School.
W. T. LUCAS, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.
IGNACIO BROWN, Teacher of Telegraphy and Penmanship.
DR. A. A. DESCHOWITZ, Teacher of Hebrew, French, German and Spanish.
MISS S. M. LASLEY, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
F. A. PEDLAR, Secretary of the Faculty.

The FALL TERM of this growing Institution begins

Monday, August 18, 1879.

The prospects of Hesperian College are flattering. The Laboratory is now supplied with Philosophical and Chemical apparatus not excelled by any similar Institution in the State. The Faculty expect to welcome a large number of Students, and to inaugurate a successful and prosperous session. au7w1m

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, August 21st, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Republicans at Cacheville.

[Special Correspondence.]

CACHEVILLE, Aug. 17th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—For many long days we had awaited with unabated anxiety the appointed time when the Republican county candidates should pay their political obeisance to our town, and last evening, the 16th' was looked for with great expectancy. It finally arrived, and as the waning sun kissed the brow of the orient, a platform was erected in front of the Cacheville Hotel and every preparation was made to receive a multitudinous audience. Darkness came on, and finally the speakers arrived, but as yet the audience was *non est.* An hour dragged painfully by, when the Queen of Woodland arrived bearing a load of Democrats, mostly candidates. During the interval as many as three carriages had arrived from different parts of the county, and it was thought advisable to open the meeting. Accordingly a bonfire was ordered, and soon the whole town was illuminated, reminding me of the description of the burning of Rome. The light dispersed the solemn gloom and shed its effulgence on a large and expectant assemblage of about twenty souls. The meeting was called to order with D. N. Nutting in the chair. The first speaker was J. M. Dudley, who tortured his martyred audience for some time, when they were relieved by a Democratic candidate inviting the crowd into the sample rooms of J. W. Powers, near by. On reassembling Mr Dudley resumed his remarks, but did not convince his hearers that he didn't vote for a property qualification for voters, in the convention. He was followed by J. W. Peek, who said that he understood the water question thoroughly and that the YOLO DEMOCRAT had often stated that Hays was a fraudulent President, He went down under a shower of applause. The meeting was then held spellbound for some twenty or thirty minutes by the magnetic eloquence of C. H. Garroutte, who has lived in Yolo county for 24 years. These were the principal speakers and it is conceded here that they made a very deep impression on the people. When the meeting adjourned three cheers were proposed for the county ticket, in the rendition of which the Democratic delegation heartily joined. thus ended the grandest ovation of the campaign in this place, it being the first. The Foxtails are announced to speak here next Thursday night, and every preparation is being made to receive them. It is thought they will also hold a large and enthusiastic meeting.

JOETHYSBETOOX.

Perkins in Woodland.

In point of numbers the Republican meeting Friday night was unquestionably the largest of the campaign in Woodland, and was doubtless regarded with a feeling of pride by the friends of the Republican party. The excursion train from Sacramento brought about 500 people, who with the Perkins Club of this place formed quite a respectable procession, which marched through the principal streets. After the usual formula, Geo. C. Perkins was introduced and spoke at considerable length. He was followed by Hon. Newton Booth and G. A. Knight. After the meeting had adjourned the Sacramento legion formed and marched up Main Street halting in front of the Craft House where Perkins was quartered, and after the band had played a piece, they called for the Republican candidate who responded in a few remarks. H. L. Knight was also called upon and responded. D. M. Burns was then loudly called for, when he came forward and addressed the crowd in a few well-chosen remarks. The meeting was scarcely as enthusiastic as many had confidently hoped, and had it not been for the excursion train the meeting would not have been much larger than on ordinary occasions.

Mr. Brown Explains the Gas Trouble.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Several complaints having appeared in the DAILY DEMOCRAT in regard to the shutting off gas at the Works at night time, thereby giving inconvenience to a number of consumers, and lest the same should be attributed to intentional neglect on the part of the Gas Co., it is due to the patrons that the true cause be stated. The Gas Co. have been for several weeks constructing a new bench, and during this time were compelled to rely upon the one small bench heretofore in use for the necessary supply of gas, and this would, ordinarily, be safe enough; but at the beginning of last week our retorts gave way, and have since been running at great loss, and several times, even during the night, obliged us to close down while making temporary repairs. Our new bench is complete and now being heated, and will be in operation by Wednesday morning; meantime we shall put forth our best endeavors to supply all the gas required with the small bench now in use.

F. M. BROWN, Supt.

WOODLAND, Aug. 19, 1879.

State Apportionment of Schools.

From the Department of Public Instruction we have received the following report: Total number of census children between five and seventeen years of age, entitled to receive school money, 216,404. Amount per child, $1.09; amount apportioned, $235,880.36. For Yolo county the apportionment is as follows:

Buchanan	22	Monitor	26
Buckeye	63	Montgomery	15
Cacheville	113	Monument	46
Cache Creek	19	Mountain	32
Canon	51	Mount Pleasant	52
Capay	30	North Grafton	70
Center	41	Occidental	29
Clover	37	Pine Grove	150
Cottonwood	36	Plainfield	94
Enterprise	15	Pleasant Prairie	50
Eureka	71	Prairie	57
Fairfield	37	Putah	28
Fairview	38	Quicksilver	31
Fillmore	50	Sacramento River	30
Franklin	20	Spring Lake	22
Gordon	99	Union	53
Grafton	153	Vernon	15
Haight	17	Washington	195
Jefferson	18	Willow Slough	30
Langville	65	Willow Spring	22
Liberty	56	Woodland	629
Lisbon	60	Woodland Prairie	21
Merritt	78	Yolo	171

Total, 3,057; amount, $3,332.13.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland Yolo Co., Cal., Aug. 18th, 1879.

Anderson, John T	Hoskins, Charles
Blair, Linnie	Hart, Michael
Barnes, Miss Lee	Kellogg, George L
Bechdoldt, Isaac	Leighton, James
Brandt, Miss C	Murray, C S
Clift, Fred	Moon, Samuel
Cady, Geo S (2)	Miller, D H
Fowler, L J (3)	McCar, Lizzy
Forsythe, W H	Miles, N
Ellis, George	Murry, Joe
Gunn, W H (2)	Merritt, George W
Geis, Ben F	O'Neil, J J
Grove, Philip E	Sullivan, J L
Gray, Emily M	Short, J A
Gray, Margretta	Stockstill, George
Henly, H H	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

New Patents.

We have received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending August 5th, 1879: R. Y. Anderson, Santa Clara, Cal., safety attachment for chains; Geo. W. Corey, Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter., catarrh apparatus; S. Harris, S. F., harrow; J. Hesse, S. F., carpet sewing machine, (reissue); S. G. McCann Corvalis, Ogn., grubbing machine; T. Labree Castroville, Cal., potato cutter and dropper.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

See notice of "lost."

What has become of our Davisville correspondent?

Keep cool by drinking Arctic Soda at Elston's Drug Store. *

The new Great Register of Yolo County will contain 3,277 names.

Just try one of Corb. Barr's Pineapple Cocktails—the best in town. *

There are six persons in the County Jail, and seven members of the chain gang.

Hon. W. J. Tinnin addressed a good sized and appreciative audience at Davisville last evening.

Posters have been issued calling for a General Election Wednesday the 3rd of September.

A full and complete stock of School Books Stationery and School Supplies, just received at Elston's Drug Store. *

River men say that there are now piled up along the river at least 200,000 sacks of wheat awaiting transportation.

The Chico *Record* has just found out that Kearney is conspiring with the Republican party to beat Glenn, if possible.

G. W. Greene has on hand a full assortment of School Books and School Supplies. *

A cameo seal ring, really worth $30, will be sold for $10 at Uncle Harris', 221 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

The "lightning calculator" exhibited to an interested audience on the street last evening. He does it, but *how* he does it is the mystery.

Lewie's concert last night was quite a success—a good entertainment and a large audience.

J. W. King, our excellent photographer, has taken elegant photos of the three candidates for Governor, Messrs. Perkins, Glenn and White.

Now that Mr. Brown has explained the gas trouble, some of our people would like for Mr. Peek to tell them why the water is shut off so frequently.

Patrick Quinn, formerly a section foreman on the Woodland division of the C. P. R. R., was killed while coupling cars below Sacramento Tuesday morning.

A man, name unknown, had his hand badly lacerated yesterday near Knight's Landing, by the explosion of a giant powder cartridge, which he was dissecting.

Assessor R. H. Beamer returned Tuesday from the Springs, where he enjoyed a very pleasent sojourn. The senior remained at Allen's Springs and improving in health.

W. F. White, candidate for Governor on the W. P. C. ticket, Hon. C. J. Beerstecher and O. F. Thornton are announced to speak in Woodland on Wednesday evening next.

We hear that a certain hunting party who left Woodland several days since is camped near Mount Shasta and are waiting for an outlet to transport their game to market.

A couple of rival editors emptied their revolvers at each other at Los Angeles the other day and now the people down there are talking of opening a shooting gallery for target practice.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A few nights since some one entered the room of A. M. Bushnell, in the Capital Hotel, and breaking open his trunk took therefrom a coat and vest together with several other articles. The thief has not yet been captured.

Our Republican friends must feel as though they have been "bulldosed" to learn that the man whom they honored with three terms in the Sheriff's office, does not feel under any obligations to the party. Will they put him in again?

The Republicans of this State are spending lots of money, wasting an immense amount of eloquence and oratory and making a desperate fight generally, considering the "easy and inevitable victory" that its friends claim for it this Fall.

Our Weekly edition was delayed a little this week by the large amount of extra work required in putting the Election Proclamation and several other legal advertisements in type. It was issued however on the day of publication.

A stalk of corn 13 feet in length, and which was raised on the ranch of Mr. Fowler on tule land east of Woodland, was on exhibition at Porter & Co's store yesterday. The stalk was taken from a large field and is a fair sample of the entire crop.

The services of the Catholic Church will be held at Woodland next Sunday, August 24th, at the usual hour—11 A. M. Father Aerden will officiate. The Rev. Father will commence a Triduum in honor of the jubilee on next Thursday, 28th inst., at 7½ P. M.

We learn that A. H. Price, who has volunteered his services for the benefit concert tonight possesses a musical talent of no ordinary merit, and will contribute largely to the success of the entertainment. We make this mention in justice to the managers.

It is now well understood that the contest for Clerk lies between H. B. Pendegast and J. K. Smith with Bruce a few in the lead; and as he has proven himself a very efficient and worthy officer heretofore he will doubtless fill the Clerkship with general satisfaction, if elected.

The county candidates of the Republican and Foxtail parties are still "swinging round the circle," holding "large and enthusiastic" meetings. On Tuesday night the Republicans spoke at Capay and the Foxtails at Knights Landing. Neither meeting contained over 50 voters, we are reliably informed.

J. I. McConnell has retired from the management of the Craft Hotel and Messrs. Price & Small have taken charge of the well known and popular house. The new proprietors are both affable young gentlemen, experienced in hotel business, and we trust they will continue to conduct the house in the most approved manner.

Most of the people of good taste and means have discarded the short lasting tinted photograph, and have everlasting portraits in oil colors, in natural life size, to adorn their homes and be handed to posterity as an heirloom. The opportunity is now offered to obtain first-class work by Louis G. Joran, Artist, who has opened a studio at the Capital Hotel, rooms 2 and 4. Call and see him.

To the Ladies of Yolo county: Having just returned from San Francisco I have obtained the latest designs in Ladies' Dressmaking and have made arrangements to be regularly furnished with every change of the European and Eastern styles. Satisfactory work guaranteed and a saving of several yards of Dress goods by improved methods of cutting, by MISS ESTHER MOSES. San Francisco Dressmaker, at the White House. *

From James S. Smith, music dealer, San Francisco, we have received "Solomon Levy," a popular schottische by F. E. Englander, the celebrated composer. Any person sending fifty cents to James S. Smith, No. 200 Post Street, San Francisco, will receive a copy of this music, and will also have his name registered at the Mechanics' Fair, thereby standing a chance to draw a piano, free, at the close of the Fair.

It would perhaps be well to state at this time that the penalty for betting on elections is $500 or six months in the county jail, or both. The object of this law is to preserve the purity of the ballot, and although the object in framing the law against it was to prevent large sums from being wagered, it applies equally to minor considerations, as a hat, coat, or suit of clothes, and those who indulge in bets of this description have as much to fear from the law as though they wagered a million.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. *

The Sonoma *Democrat* has suspended its Daily.

During the speaking Friday night the police made four arrests.

D. M. Burns is accompanying G. C. Perkins on his stumping tour.

John Soles has been bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Elder J. N. Pendagast is slowly convalescing but is still in a low condition.

There is but little change in the wheat market. Good milling is quoted at $1.55.

Patrick Casey, of Colusa, who still owns property in and near Woodland, is spending a few days at his old home here.

Edward Bibby, the individual who was stabbed in the affray at Blacks on Sunday last, is in a hopeful condition.

The grape crop in this county has been seriously injured by the continued hot weather. Our information comes from actual inspection in one case.

The New Constitutionists of Winters have nominated Judge Hulse, the present incumbent for Justice of the Peace, and James Bower for Constable.

All political prejudices should be discarded in choosing a man for the Judiciary. Therefore everybody should go for Judge Bush for Superior Judge.

J. C. Smith, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Supervisor of the 4th District. But we predict that Dan Edson will beat him.

Denis, the First, is evidently losing his grip. He said that the W. P. C. should not fuse with anybody, and that party in Solano county went right off and fused with the H. B's.

Last Friday F. S. Freeman & Co. received a lot of merchandise which was eleven months on the way from New York, the vessel on which it was shipped having been wrecked.

The thermometer last Friday registered 108 in the shade. We had thought the heated term was over, but in this it seems we were sadly mistaken. It has moderated since then.

Perkins arrived on the noon train Friday and was received at the depot by a delegation of the Perkins Club, accompanied by the Ellis Band. D. M. Burns arrived on the same train.

By his card published this morning, it will be seen that Mr. Joran, the celebrated Sacramento artist, has taken rooms at the Capital Hotel, where he will receive callers each morning and execute orders if desired.

A pair of very pretty Shetland ponies belonging to Mr. McKinly, of Dixon, were driven through Woodland the other day. One of them was imported from Scotland and cost $1,200. The other was raised by Mr. McKinly, who has several of them.

The N. C. P. County Candidates spoke in Davisville Saturday night. The meeting, we learn, was chiefly characteristic for the absence of enthusiasm, and the very small attendance. Speeches were made by R. Clark, Johnson, Murphy and others.

Listen girls—there will be an archery tournament at Sacramento during Fair week, at which all the young ladies of the State are invited to bring their bows, and all the beaux their ladies. Doubtless there will be lots of quivering in connection with the contest.

Governor Wm. Irwin will address the citizens of Yolo county at Woodland, on Tuesday evening Aug. 26th, 1879. Let the people honor the Governor who has honored them and comes to address them. Governor Irwin is a fine speaker and cannot fail to interest his audience.

Why is it that our new party friends invariably select Democrats to preside over their meetings? If they want to keep peace in the family they ought to equalize the matter. Besides, people may grow impertinent and ask if the Republican followers are merely acting *sub-specie*?

Can it be so, that the Hon. J. M. Kelley, who is now so enthusiastic in support of the New Constitution, and a professed leader of the new party, voted in the Convention against the adoption of the instrument? What wonderful change has come "over the spirit of his dream?"

In order to give our readers some idea of the amount of small fruits sold in Woodland we will give the following, as showing the amounts sold by Messrs. Porter & Co. during this season: 8,115 lbs strawberries; 1,140 lbs English gooseberries; 4,255 lbs currants; 578 lbs raspberries.

John Hearnes, who was arrested for burglary at Winters last June and lodged in jail in Woodland and afterwards transferred to the County Hospital, died one day last week and was buried in the Woodland Cemetery. He was known in Vallejo, and we understand bore a noted character.

The *Mail* learns that a number of gentlemen in and about Woodland, some of them with large families, are contemplating a removal to Washington Territory this Fall. The district north of Walla Walla, near where the great northern overland railroad will run, seems to be looked upon by them as their promised land.

Capay Valley Camp Meeting begun Wednesday evening, August 13th, and will continue over two Sundays. The meeting is held seven miles up the Valley from Langville and one mile south of Central View Schoolhouse. Rev. H. J. Bicker, Bishop Castle and others will officiate. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

T. J. BAUDER, Pastor.

A gentleman who was sent from Amador county to select lands for parties who had purchased the same in Texas, gives a very glowing description of the new country. He says the climate is most healthful, the water pure, and everything contributes to make the country desirable. He also says he feels confident that the rainfall is sufficient to produce good crops.

It is now pretty well understood that the contest for Sheriff has narrowed down to two competitors—J. D. Lawson and F. M. Rahm. For a while Mr. Barney seemed to occupy a prominent position in the race, but he has been losing ground rapidly, while his competitors have been correspondingly gaining in strength. The race between Messrs. Lawson and Rahm will doubtless be close.

Persons traveling after night should prepare themselves against "road agents." One John Lannier was stopped Sunday night on the road between this place and Madison, by two ruffians who demanded his money, which was about thirty dollars, and which they received without any further argument, when Mr. Lannier was permitted to resume his journey and the robbers proceeded on their way, probably in search of some other victim.

The Rev. Father Rooney, O. P., will favor the residents of Yolo county, and especially those in the vicinity of Davisville and Woodland, by delivering a lecture at the former place on the last Sunday, and in the latter on the last day of next month. The Rev. gentleman has quite a reputation as a pulpit orator and controversial lecturer, and this subject: "The Bible Alone Not the True Rule of Faith," will not fail to attract a large audience at both places. Tickets of admission to the lecture are already in the field and the lady canvassers will no doubt seize the opportunity of making hay whilst the campaign shines.

Quite a number of Democrats and Republicans, who have taken sides with the N. C. P. movement have asked us lately if the charge that Mr. Barney belonged to the Republican Club at the time he accepted the nomination from the new party for Sheriff, is true. We will state that it is true, and emphatically so. And had we not have known it to be true we should never have made the charge. It is equally true that Mr. Barney pledged his word and honor as a gentleman that he would not oppose the Republican candidate for Sheriff. We all know how faithfully he has kept the compact. These are the facts and our readers can apply them where they belong.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210 I. O. G. T., held August 13th, 1879, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Allwise and Supreme Creator has been pleased to remove from our Lodge to the Great Grand Lodge above our much esteemed Sister, Mary Jane Sibley, a charter member of this Lodge, therefore be it.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Sibley this Lodge has lost an earnest, faithful worker for the Lodge and the cause of Temperance, and while we symphathize with the bereaved family, we were unavoidably prevented from making any outward or ceremonial demonstrations of grief, yet we think the occasion should not be allowed to pass without some memento of our loss being erected in our Lodge room; we therefore direct that the Lodge Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of deceased, also a copy to each of the county papers, and Weekly *Rescue*, and be spread on the minutes of the Lodge.

B. F. LOOMIS,
MRS. E. DAVIDSON, } *Committee.*
MRS. P. L. POOL,

Success Lodge.

At a Regular meeting of Success Lodge, I. O. G. T., at Knights Landing, Aug. 13, the following named persons were duly installed, by Bro. P. Gutcher, Lodge Deputy, as officers for the present term, ending Oct. 31st W. C. T., W. H. Masters; W. R. H. S., Sister Ollie Masters; W. L. H. S., Sister S. McDonnel; W. T., Bro. P Gutcher; W. A. S., Sister Mary Eastham; W. F. S., Bro. M. C. Winchester; W. T., Bro. W. Ellis; W. M., Bro. H. E. Fairchild; W. D. M., Sister Ella Dameron; W. I. G., Bro. S. J. Fryett; W. O. G. Edgar Johnsop; W. C., Andrew Simons; W. Organist, Sister Etta McDowell. Bro. P. Gutcher was recommended for Lodge Deputy for the ensuing year.

The following members were duly elected Representatives to the next session of the Grand Lodge: Bros. John A. Black and Edgar Johnson and Sisters Ella Dameron and S. J. Fryett. P. Gutcher and M. C. Winchester were chosen Alternates.

After the installation was over the Sisters prepared a sumptuous repast, to which ample justice was done, and enjoyed very much by all present.

We were much gratified by the presence of our visiting members, who numbered thirty-three, and thirty of our own members present made the occasion a very pleasant one.

After supper we had some splendid speeches in behalf of temperance, and all returned greatly strengthened in the good cause.

Capay Valley Lodge, I. O. G. T.

Capay, Aug 7th 1879.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in sending to you the names of our newly installed officers of Capay Valley Lodge, I. O. G. T. for the present term, Bro. B. F. Loomis, State Deputy, officiating; W. C. T., Bro. Sam Minges; W. R. H. S., Sister S. J. Norton; W. T. H. S., Sister J. Benham; W. V. T. Sister Estella Nash, W. S, Bro. Jesse Stollins; W. A. S., Bro. Oscar Wyatt; W. F. S., Bro. W. W. Norton; W. T., Bro. J. H. Camroe; W. M., E. D. Hughes; W. D. M., Sister Ella Wyatt; W. I. G., Sister Emma Norton; W. O. G., Bro. A. Chin; W. C., Bro. O. Clark; P. W. C. T., Bro. J. H. Norton.

District Lodge.

The annual meeting of the Yolo County District Lodge will be held at Knights Landing Sept. 5th and 6th, 1879. The election of officers for the ensuing year, and perhaps other important business, will be attended to, and it is hoped that all the Lodges in the county will be fully repre sented and that all members will take an active part in the proceedings.

Not A Party Contest.

Editor Democrat:—There is one thing in the American spirit commendable above all others, and that is, independence of thought and action. It was the animus that led to the establishment of our government and the prosperity and happiness of the American people. That same spirit has followed down the line of existence and is to-day as manifest in the American bosom as it was a century ago. To redress a grievance or to uphold a right, to estrange a wrong or to defend a just cause, it is ever the pride of the American heart to render its moral and unbiased support. It is true that there are political contests involving certain principles in which we are often led to pursue a course which our more penetrating judgment would not sanction. But when our action cannot in any way conflict with a principle, discretion should take the place of prejudice and our action should be guided accordingly. To the end that the Judiciary, County, State and National, should be pure and free from all partisan bias, the framers of our Constitutition undertook to place it beyond the reach of political acrimony. Justice demands full and exact administration of her laws, and to secure that end it is but due our independence and our moral rights as citizens that we should place the judiciary in the charge of none but worthy and competent men. The office of Judge is no political position; it involves no principle beyond that of a pure and correct interpretation of the law. The dignity of the bench demands this, and nothing else will satisfy the ends of justice.

In choosing between the three candidates for the office of Superior Judge of Yolo county, no fair minded and impartial voter can long hesitate in deciding upon the most appropriate man to fill the high and responsible position. Judge E. R. Bush, the present County Judge, is a man of decided ability, unquestionable integrity, and in every way fitted for the office. During his term of Judgeship he has invited the esteem and respect of all who came before him, by his exact and impartial administration of the law. It is safe to say that no Judge has ever filled the chair with more credit to himself or given more general satisfaction to the people. Yet there are those who in the heat of partisan zeal may be led to support some inferior man for the position, regardless of whatever result may follow. Let such persons consider that this is no party matter, but a question of competence and deserving probity. An officer who by his official uprightness and ability has gained the confidence and highest regard of all classes of citizens, is certainly worthy of a reward. As to the various objections already made to the other aspirants, they are too well known to call for a repetition at this time. While I consider them as gentlemen deserving much respect as citizens, yet I do not believe that they are fitted for the position of Superior Judge, and the election of either could only be regarded in the light of an experiment, at best. Elect E. R. Bush, and the judiciary of our county will be placed above all possible reproach.

VOX POPULI.

BORN.

In Woodland, Aug, 18th, 1879, to the wife of W. S. Huston, a Son.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, Aug. 17th, by the Rev Theo. Beaisley, at the residence of the bride's father, in Woodland, Mr. William Wallace and Miss Rosa L. Mull, all of Woodland.

Tickets for the Excursion must be procured by Thursday Evening. *

Hon. W. J. Tinnin,

Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, addressed a large and attentive meeting in Woodland on Tuesday. The meeting was organized with Hon. Jason Watkins President, and F. M. Brown and Jas. A. Douglas, Vice-Presidents. The speaker dwelt at length on the land, railroad and Chinese questions, handling the subjects in an able and convincing manner. He offered a strong and irrefutable argument in support of the Democratic ticket and his remarks were received with marked attention.

Otto Hanson, Leading Tailor,

No. 108 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Just received the best selected stock of imported cloths for Summer and Autumn wear ever brought to this market, all of the very latest styles. I do not make up any shoddy suits. All my work guaranteed, or no sale. I have reduced prices to order, as follows: Business Suits from $30; Diagonal Suits, from $35. au3dw

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. je20dw

The scarcity of Diamonds, Gold and Silver, and the difficulties met with in securing them is a sure indication of their value.

Thus it is with a valuable medicine, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's celebrated German Pulmonic Elixir, through the jealousy of rivals, has met with the most bitter opposition, and apparently almost insurmountable obstacles have been thrown in its way; but its opponents might as well try to change the course of the Sun, sweep back the Ocean with a broom or put out a prarie fire with a tear.

For the cure of Throat and Lung diseases, such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchial Affections, it is unequaled. Its cures are truly magical. Ask your Druggists, ELSTON & WHITE, for it. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75-cent bottle. Trial bottle, 25 cents.

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it, Sold by Elston & White

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo. [No, 91.]

RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108 Plaintiff, vs. SACRAMENTO VALLEY RECLAMATION COMPANY Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to SACRAMENTO VALLEY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108 in said Court filed against you, said Defendant, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 31st day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover the sum of $37,279.71 in gold and silver coin of the United States with interest thereon from the 2d day of April A. D. 1877, being the amount of an assessment levied in Reclamation District No. 108 on several tracts in Yolo County, California, as follows: W ½ of n e ¼ sec 4, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 4, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n w ¼ of sec 4, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s w ¼ of sec 4, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 5, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n e ¼ of sec 6, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s e ¼ of sec 6, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n e ¼ of sec 7, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s e ¼ of sec 7, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 8, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 9, t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s e ¼ of sec 10, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 10, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s w ¼ of sec 10, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 10, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of n w ¼ of sec 10, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 11, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n e ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 15, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 15, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 15, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n w ¼ of sec 15, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s w ¼ of sec 15, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 16, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 17, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian: n e ¼ of sec 18, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diable base and meridian; s e ¼ of sec 18, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 19, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 20, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 21, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 22, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 22, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of s e ¼, of sec 22, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n w ¼ of sec 22, in t 12 n r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s w ¼ of sec 22, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; Fractional s w ¼ of sec 25, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s ½ of sec 26, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and mer dian; s ½ of n w ¼ of sec 26, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; fractional s ½ of ne ¼ of sec 26, in t 12n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 27, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; whole of sec 28, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diable base and meridian; whole of sec 29, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diable base and meridian; whole of sec 30, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; e ½ of sec 31, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; e ½ of w ½ of sec 31, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n e ¼ of sec 32, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 32, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n w ¼ of sec 32, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s w ¼ of sec 32, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n e ¼ of sec 33, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; s e ¼ of sec 33, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian; n w ¼ of sec 33, in t 12 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian—containing 13,171 49-100 acres, for the sum of thirty-six thousand and seventy-four and 62-100 dollars ($36,074.62). Also the w ½ of n e ¼, of sec 4, in t 11 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing eighty acres, for the sum of two hundred and nineteen and 11-100 dollars ($219.11). Also the w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 5, in t 11 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing eighty acres, for the sum of two hundred and nineteen and 11-100 dollars ($219.11). Also the n w ¼ of sec 5, in t 11 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-eight and 21-100 dollars ($438.21). Also the n ½ and s e ¼ of the n e ¼ of sec 6, in t 11 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing one hundred and twenty acres, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight and 66-100 dollars ($328.66)—and for a decree of this Court adjudging said amount, so assessed, a lien on said tracts of land, and for purpose of enforcing said lien, that the said tracts of land be sold, in the manner provided by law, to satisfy said assessment with legal interest thereon from the said 2d day of April, 1877, and costs of suit; all of which will more fully appear by reference to Plaintiff's complaint on file herein: and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. Burns, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BURNS, Clerk,
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Dist. Att'y of Yolo Co., Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. C. ADAMS & W. B. TREADWELL, Of Counsel.

au21w4t

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo. [No. 92.]

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO 108, Plaintiff, vs. J. F. MASON, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. F. MASON.

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of RECLAMATION DISTRICT, No. 108, in said Court filed against you, said Defendant, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 31st day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover the sum of $438.21 in gold and silver coin of the United States, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1877, being the amount of an assessment levied in Reclamation District No 108 on the s e ¼ of sec 11, in t 11 n, r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, Yolo County, California, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-eight and 21-100 Dollars [$438.21], and for a decree of this Court adjudging said amount, so assessed, a lien on said tract of land, and for purpose of enforcing said lien that the said tract of land be sold, in the manner provided by law, to satisfy said assessment with legal interest thereon from the said 2nd day of April, 1877, and costs of suit; all of which will more fully appear by reference to plaintiff's complaint on file herein; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Dist. Att'y of Yolo Co., Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. C. ADAMS & W. B. TREADWELL, Of Counsel.

au21w4t

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo. [No. 94.]

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108, Plaintiff, vs. A. H. ROSE, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to A. H. ROSE.

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of Reclamation District No. 108 in said Court filed against you, said defendant, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 31st day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover the sum of $2,848.40 in gold and silver coin of the United States with interest from the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1877, being the amount of an assessment levied in Reclamation District No. 108 on the E ½ of Sec 3, in T 11 N, R 1 E Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Yolo County, California, containing three hundred and twenty acres, for the sum of Eight Hundred and Seventy-six and 43-100 Dollars ($876.43); also on the E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 3 in T 11 N, R 1 E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Yolo County, California, containing eighty acres, for the sum of Two Hundred and Nineteen and 11-100 Dollars ($219.11); also on the whole of Sec 34, in T 12 N, R 1 E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Yolo County, California, containing six hundred and forty acres, for the sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-two and 86-100 Dollars ($1752.86), and for a decree of this Court adjudging said amount, so assessed, a lien on said tracts of land, and for purpose of enforcing said lien, that the said tracts of land be sold, in the manner provided by law, to satisfy said assessment with legal interest thereon from the said 2nd day of April, 1877, and costs of suit; all of which will more fully appear by reference to plaintiff's complaint on file herein, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Dist. Att'y of Yolo Co., Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. C. ADAMS & W. B. TREADWELL, Of Counsel.

au21w4t

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo. [No. 95.]

RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108, Plaintiff, vs. H. H. BURR, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to H. H. BURR:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of Reclamation District No. 108, in said Court filed against you, said defendant, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said district, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 31st day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover the sum of $657.32 in gold and silver coin of the United States, with interest thereon from the 2d day of April, A.D. 1877, being the amount of an assessment levied in Reclamation District No. 108 on the SW ¼ of sec 33, in T 12 N, R 1 E, Mount Diablo base and meridian, Yolo County, California, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-eight and 21-100 dollars ($438.21); also on the E ½ of S E ¼ of sec 32, in T 12 N, R 1 E, Mount Diablo base and meridian, Yolo County, California, containing eighty acres, for the sum of two hundred and nineteen and 11-100 dollars ($219.11), and for a decree of this Court adjudging said amount, so assessed, a lien on said tracts of land, and for purpose of enforcing said lien that the said tracts of land be sold, in the manner provided by law, to satisfy said assesment with legal interest thereon from the said 2d day of April, 1877, and costs of suit; all of which will more fully appear by reference to plaintiff's complaint on file herein; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BURNS, Clerk,
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Dist. Att'y Yolo Co., Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. C. ADAMS & W. B. TREADWELL, Of Counsel.

au21w4t

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo. [No. 97.]

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108, Plaintiff, vs. FRED. BONEGMAN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to FRED BONEGMAN.

You are hereby summoned to apppear and answer the complaint of Reclamation District No. 108 in said Court filed against you, said defendant, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 31st day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover the sum of $438.21 in gold and silver coin of the United States with interest thereon from the 2nd day of April A. D. 1877, being the amount of an assessment levied in Reclamation District No. 108 on the N W ¼ of Sec 11 in T 11 N, R 1 E, Mount Diablo base and meridian, Yolo County, California, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-eight and 21-100 Dollars ($438.21) and for a decree of this Court adjudging said amount, so assessed, a lien on said tract of land, and for purpose of enforcing said lien that the said tract of land be sold, in the manner provided by law, to satisfy said assessment with legal interest thereon from the said 2nd day of April, 1877, and costs of suit; all of which will more fully appear by reference to plaintiff's complaint on file herein; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and apply to this Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BURNS, Clerk
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy

C. H. GAROUTTE, Dist Att'y of Yolo Co., Attorney for Plaintiff

A. C. ADAMS & W. B. TREADWELL, Of Counsel.

au21w4t

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo. [No. 93.]

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108, Plaintiff, vs. Z. J. BROWN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Z. J. BROWN.

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of Reclamation District No. 108 in said Court filed against you, said Defendant, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 31st day of March 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover the sum of $438.21 in gold and silver coin of the United States with interest thereon from the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1877, being the amount of an assessment levied in Reclamation District No. 108 on the N E ¼ of Sec 25 in T 12 N, R 1 W, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Yolo County, California, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-eight and 21-100 Dollars [$438.21], and for a decree of this Court adjudging said amount, so assessed, a lien on said tract of land, and for purpose of enforcing said lien, that the said tract of land be sold, in the manner provided by law, to satisfy said assessment with legal interest thereon from the said 2nd day of April, 1877, and costs of suit; all of which will more fully appear by reference to Plaintiff's complaint on file herein; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this Thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Dist. Att'y of Yolo Co., Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. C. ADAMS & W. B. TREADWELL, Of Counsel.

au21w4t

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of large capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *Co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from $5 to $5,000 or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly* September 26th, 1878 says, "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent, on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent* Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s Combination." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. je5w3m

New Constitution Party

LOCAL TICKET.

YOLO COUNTY, 1879.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,
JAMES JOHNSON.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,
CHAS. G. DAY.

FOR SHERIFF,
CAREY BARNEY.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
J. H. MURPHY.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
R. CLARK.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER,
R. W. MEGOWAN.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN M. RHODES.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR,
JOHN B. CRONIN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
J. W. MARTIN.

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
G. C. ST. LOUIS.

FOR CORONER,
W. E. FIFIELD.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,
HENRY LARKIN, of El Dorado County.

FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
JOHN M. KELLEY, of Yolo County.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CACHE CREEK TOWNSHIP,
D. C. HUBBARD,
J. L. PACE.

FOR CONSTABLES,
E. FOLLETT,
A. M. HAYWARD.

au7w

School Election—Notice.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION BY the legal voters of PINE GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT at the Pine Grove School House, in the Town of Winters, Yolo County, California, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1879, for the purpose of voting a Tax to raise the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) to complete, as far as practicable, the Pine Grove School House, and for the further purpose of paying part of the existing debt on said Schoolhouse.

Polls open from sun-up till sun-down.

J. D. GREGORY,
A. J. PIPKINS,
L. F. CANTERBURY,
Trustees Pine Grove School District.

au14w4t

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to September 10th, 1878, and Warrants Nos. 850, 852, 856, 857 and 875, registered September 10th, 1878.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to May 14th, 1878, and Warrant No. 411, Registered May 14th, 1878.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to July 1st, 1878.

WOODLAND, August 1st, 1879.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer Yolo County.

au1d1w3

BENOIT BROS.

Merchant Tailors,

Have just received a large and most elegant assortment of French, English, Scotch and Domestic Goods of the Newest Styles.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, you will do well to call and inspect. For elegance in

FIT AND WORKMANSHIP

We Defy Competition.

Suits made to Order at San Francisco Prices.

Suits	$22 to $45.00
Pants	4.50
Pants, French Doeskin	11.00

Also, SHIRTS made to Order.

BENOIT BROS., One door West of Postoffice, Woodland.

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FRENCH RESTAURANT.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Ice-Cream and Strawberries. Board by the week, Five Dollars.

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B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

NOTE LOST! A NOTE FOR FIFTY Dollars, drawn on Waffell, and payable to J. J. O'Neal. Finder will please leave the same at this office as payment has been stopped. au20dw

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.—House contains five rooms. Lot has four acres of land—three acres in clover, balance in fruit trees, grapes, etc. Also, good barn and buggy shed on premises. Enquire of M. W. THOMAS

au6d

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

Alone.

She stands beside the cottage door
To watch the dying day,
Her raven hair is sprinkled o'er
With flakes of silver gray;
And many a line of sadness sears
That pale, yet lovely face,
To mark where slow and silent tears
Have left their lasting trace.

And still her whispered thoughts will tell
Of scenes that are no more,
And scan the once-loved forms that dwell
On Mem'ry's shadowy shore;
Again the little cot to deck
That now so empty stands;
Again to feel around her neck
The touch of tiny hands.

How long, the weary spirit cries,
Within this world of pain,
Ere 'neath the never-fading skies
I meet them once again?
And as she views the silver night,
Slow sweeping to the west,
A murmured prayer in faith takes flight
To Him who giveth rest.

An Old-Fashioned Ghost.

"Table-tippings and nonsense! Pooh!" said Aunt Patty. "I can tell you a great deal better ghost story than that. When I was young they had the real thing—ghosts in winding-sheets!"

"Oh, did they? And did you see one?" asked both her nieces at once; and both alighted like two robins on the seats nearest Aunt Patty.

"There, don't press so close! You are not deaf, I suppose?" said the spinster, going on laboriously with her darning.

It was the quaintest of old-fashioned rooms where they sat. The floor was covered with white, sparkling sand, according to a custom inherited from "old colony" days, and the walls were stained a dull red.

Antique chests of drawers, filled with mysterious treasures, stood on two sides of the room, and in the corner ticked the tall, ancient clock—solemnly, as became a sentinel who had called the "All's well!" of the hours to a dead generation. Large vine-leaves fluttered at the open windows; "roses in at the lattice yearned a tip-toe, and good-morrow bade;" sweet throats sang in the high maples that threw their greenness in over the dull red.

"Well, about the ghost? You haven't told us," said Irene, eager-eyed and impatient.

"Did you see it?" asked Eunie.

Aunt Patty pursed her mouth. "Well, no," she said; "but I can tell you who did."

"Who, then, Aunt Patty?" said both at once.

"It was a young man who was engaged to Mrs. Bill Bradley, our neighbor. Don't you ever tell of it, girls. The young man's name was Huntoon, and he lived over here in Eastfield. Mrs. Bradley wasn't the queer thing then that she is now, but full of life, merry as a cricket, and handsome as a wax doll.

"She was brought up in Dea. Huntoon's family—he was John's father, the deacon was—and she was engaged to John before his mother died. But Mrs. Dea. Huntoon died when Lyddy (that's Mrs. Bradley's name) was eighteen.

"Before Lyddy and John were quite ready to marry, the deacon himself took a second wife, and it was the Widow Crane of Dorset. She was one of your high-feeling dames, and she told John one day that she was surprised to see him so taken up with that girl when he could do so much better for himself. But John said that he was doing as well as he wanted to, and went off whistling 'Hail Columbia.'

"She said something again of the same purport, but here the deacon interfered, and told his wife that John's mother approved the match when she was alive, and that John thought the world of his mother, and she'd better let it drop.

"'Is that the case?' said she that had been the Widow Crane of Dorset, as serene as the moon and smooth as deep water. 'Is that the case? I thought his mother could not have been aware of the attachment. Well, she must have known Lyddy, so doubtless it is all right.'

"She could put on the most graceful way you ever saw, and now she began to make a deal of Lyddy, and treated her like a London doll, and John was pleased enough with the change.

"Well, things went on so for some time. Lyddy was spinning and weaving linen (for girls had to make their own outfits out of the flax in those days), making it up into sheets and pillow-beers, and piecing her bed-quilts as merry as a lark. It had got to be October, and they were to be married on Thanksgiving Day evening.

"All at once John grew so melancholy that everybody noticed it. He looked like death whenever he saw Lyddy, and avoided her all he could. She had gone away from the deacon's then.

"Finally John let it drop that he had seen a ghost, and that was all they could get out of him. She that had been the Widow Crane of Dorset took his part, and said they shouldn't tease him, and she coaxed and fussed over him, and was always getting him something good to eat, but he still looked as though his heart was broken.

"One Sunday morning the whole village of Eastfield was thrown into astonishment by seeing a notice on the meeting-house door that intentions of marriage between John Huntoon and Hannah Crane were hereby made public.

"I haven't told you that the Widow Crane had a daughter, but she had.

"Lyddy was just about frantic, but she wouldn't go to the deacon's after the publishment, and Huntoon didn't seem to dare to go to see her, and as soon as could be after the publishment he was married to Hannah Crane.

"A spiritless thing was Hannah, completely under her mother's thumb.

"One day, when Lyddy was wandering about, half-crazy, she came upon John Huntoon, sitting on a log in the woods, with his head on his hands. She was so startled that she screamed just the least bit, and he looked up.

"'O Lyddy,' he groaned, 'don't come here! Nobody was ever so wretched as I am!'

"'Why wretched?' said Lyddy, with some pride. 'You've got the girl you wanted, and a rich one instead of a poor one.'

"'Don't say that,' said John. 'I did not dare do anything different. Stop, I will tell you all about it. One evening I went to bed a happy man, and in the morning—I wonder my hair hadn't all turned gray! Lyddy, I saw my mother in the night!'

"'O John!' screamed Lyddy.

"'Yes,' he went on; 'it was a half-moony, half-cloudy night. I saw that when I blew out my candle. All at once, I waked with a start. There were three distinct raps on my headboard, and the clock immediately struck twelve.

"'Then there was a sound of something trailing along the floor. I had the horrors, but I wouldn't cover my face, as I was tempted. I thought I'd face it out.

"'All at once I saw a ghost standing at the foot of my bed. It was wrapped in a sheet, and had its eyes shut, and was as pale as a corpse. Then it spoke, and said,—

"'I am your mother. I couldn't rest on account of the mistake I had made. I see now it was wrong in me to encourage your marrying Lyddy. It is a comfort to me that your father married as he has, and now you must promise me to give up Lyddy and marry Hannah Crane. I see things from a different standpoint now, and what I tell you is best. You will not have my blessing unless you do this. Promise me you will.'"

"'These were her very words, as near as I can remember, and I lay awake all night thinking them over. I was covered with a cold perspiration, and was ready to faint, but I just gasped out that I would do as she said. So I had to have Hannah. But I never shall be happy.'

"Well, Lyddy lost her senses after that, and though she recovered, and married Mr. Bradley, she has always been queer. So there is a real ghost-story for you."

"I don't believe it was a ghost at all," said Eunie.

"What was it, then?" asked Aunt Patty, with a twinkle in her sly black eyes. "What is a ghost?"

"A ghost is a spirit," said Irene, with the air of an oracle.

"To be sure, and this was a spirit."

"I thought it was that Widow Crane, making believe she was a spirit," said Eunie.

"She was a spirit, and a very deceitful one, clad in flesh and bones. Yes, you are right. She confessed it on her death-bed, after having made two if not three people miserable by it. The ghost of that night haunted her conscience till she died. Now, don't you tell of it, girls."—*Youth's Companion.*

Lincoln's Tenderness.

A striking incident in Mr. Lincoln's life is related by Judge Bromwell, of Denver, who visited the White House, in March, 1865. Mr. Seward and several other gentlemen were present, and the President gradually came to talk on decisions of life and death. All other matters submitted to him, he declared, were nothing in comparison to these, and he added: "I reckon there never was a man raised in the country on a farm, where they are always butchering cattle and hogs and think nothing of it, that ever grew up with such an aversion to bloodshed as I have, and yet I've had more questions of life and death to settle in four years than all the men who have ever sat in this chair put together. But I've managed to get along and do my duty, I believe, and still save some of them; and there is no man who knows the distress of my mind. But there have been some of them I couldn't save—there are some cases where the law must be executed. There was that man ——, who was sentenced for piracy and slave trading on the high seas. That was a case where there must be an example, and you don't know how they followed and pressed to get him pardoned, or his sentence commuted; but there was no use of talking. It had to be done; I couldn't help him. And then there was that ——, who was caught spying and recruiting within Pope's lines, in Missouri. That was another case. They besieged me day and night, but I couldn't give way. We had come to a point where something must be done that would put a stop to such work. And then there was this case of Beal, on the lakes. That was a case where there must be an example. They tried me every way. They wouldn't give up; but I had to stand firm on that, and I even had to turn away his poor sister when she came and begged for his life, and let him be executed, and he was executed, and I can't get the distress out of my mind yet." As the kindly man uttered these words the tears ran down his cheeks, and the eyes of the men surrounding him moistened in sympathy. There was a profound silence, in which they all rose to depart. Three weeks after, the President was killed.

The Silk Crop.

An exchange says: Our American ladies should lay in a good supply of silks while prices are reasonable, providing the reports that come to us regarding the European crop are true. America is not yet prominent enough in the industry of silk production to be taken into account in the grand total. Asia Minor, Syria, Spain and even France have ceased to have the importance in silk production that they once had, and manufacturers, therefore, now depend for their supply on Italy and the far East. The Indian crop exceeds the French fourfold, and yields about 80,000 bales when it turns out well. The average import from China to Europe falls short of that amount nearly 15,000 bales. A failure in the Italian crop, therefore means to a considerable extent a failure in the European and American supplies. It is said that not only in Italy, but also in France and Spain, the frosts have fatally injured the cocoon, and vegetation has been left in a bad state for the support of the silk-worm. These are rather ominous reports, and without going into the statistics of the affair we can see a scarcity in the supply of the coveted fabric in the future. It has never been demonstrated how far silk culture can be carried in America, and perhaps the reduction in the supply abroad may be the very stimulus needed to start up the industry to more respectful proportions here.

Not far from the ameer's palace in Cabul there is and long has been an American church in which Christian worship has been permitted undisturbed through the many civil changes and disturbances that have taken place in that city. The number of the Christians was formerly considerable, but at present there are not more than twelve. On week days of late they have been worshiping according to the Persian version of the English prayer book.

Defer not charities till death.

How to Extinguish Fires.

Better than all elaborate and costly apparatus for extinguishing fires are constant care and watchfulness, and quick and intelligent action on the part of those who first discover a fire in progress. The fire which at the beginning could be smothered with a pocket handkerchief, or dashed out with a bucket of water, neglected a few hours lays in waste millions of dollars' worth of property. If there is any time in which a person should be cool and calm, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire that threatens the destruction of life and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of extinguishing it. Of course, in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the same time a vigorous effort should be made to put out the fire with the means at hand, for sometimes what the fire-engine is unable to accomplish when it reaches the scene, can be done by one or two persons who act promptly, before the flames have had time to gain headway.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor, or by enveloping it in a wet woolen cloth. On entering a room to fight down a fire single-handed, keep the door closed behind, if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper in the hand of a resolute person can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course, and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By so doing, if there is a fire-engine in the neighborhood, it will often be possible to confine the fire to one room.

Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stairways, so that in case of an alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fire without first securing a wet towel, or, if possible, a wet sponge or piece of woolen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by the stair is cut off, seek an outside window and stay there till help comes. Above all things, be cool and have your wits about you. When a lady's dress takes fire, let her fall on the floor at once, and call for help, in the mean time reaching for some rug or woolen cloth with which to smother the flames. There is nothing new in this advice; it has been repeated in one form or other hundreds of times; but it will bear repeating thousands of times.

God Disposes.

When Napoleon Bonaparte was at the height of his power he impiously remarked: "It is said that man proposes and God disposes; but for me, I propose and I also dispose." Another monarch centuries before made a much less boastful declaration and yet he was sent from a grander palace and more absolute power than Napoleon possessed and made to eat grass with the beasts of the field. Napoleon proposed to conquer Russia, but his hosts were hurled back through ice and snow, and only the miserable wreck of his grand army reached France alive. His great ambition was to found a dynasty, and for this purpose he dishonorably divorced his wife and married the daughter of the Austrian emperor, thinking that by so doing he would have the support of that empire for himself and his children. Humanly speaking, he proposed wisely and well, but the disposal was the joining of Austria with the rest of his enemies, his own expulsion from the throne, his wife reduced from an Empress to a Duchess, and his sons led into health-destroying excesses at the suggestion of his Austrian relations and his death when just entering upon the stage of manhood. Thus ended the Napoleon dynasty. He proposed, another disposed.

Then came another real or simulated Napoleon. He too proposed. Separating from his wife and children, he married a princess and hoped to rear heirs to his stolen throne. But a few months' battle with the Germans sent him an exile to England, a few months more sent him to another world, and now his son has fallen in the wilds of Africa and his dynasty is ended. He proposed, but fortunately for mankind, he did not dispose.

Now the Bonapartists are hunting for some other member of the family around whom they can gather, and they propose to resuscitate the empire, but we believe the disposal will be against them. Napoleon was sent into this world for a certain wise purpose which has been accomplished, and it evidently was not intended to keep up a race of Napoleons. The substance came and went, then the shadow came and has faded away, and this we believe is the last of the Napoleons. "Man proposes, but God disposes," and no finite being can dispute His power or change His purposes.—*Republican* (Conn.) *Standard.*

Union and Confederate.

On Thursday last, the steam yacht *Mystic* came into this port for repairs, and her commander, Lieut. J. C. Nichols, U. S. N., in his peregrinations about town, went into the establishment of Dr. H. A. Parr, where he met and recognized the proprietor. This was their second meeting, the first occurring in 1863, during the war of secession, when Dr. Parr, then holding a commission as Lieutenant in the Confederate navy, had, with John C. Braine and others seized the steamer *Chesapeake*, and Lieut. Nichols, in the United States cruiser *Ella and Anna*, was sent in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the *Chesapeake*, but not her officers and crew. In this, their second meeting, they both felt the force of the curious coincidence which had brought them again together, and so impressed was Lieut. Nichols by it that he warmly pressed his quondam foe to accompany him on board his yacht, there to talk over old times, an invitation the Doctor heartily accepted. They proceeded to the yacht, where they amicably rehearsed their adventures by flood and field, each well pleased to have met the other in "these piping times of peace."

To the outside observer, the change that time has wrought is at once suggestive and singular. Sixteen years ago Lieut. Nichols, no doubt, extended quite as pressing an invitation to Dr. Parr to accompany him on board his vessel, which, from motives of his own, the Doctor declined.—*Yarmouth* (N. S.) *Tribune.*

Did you ever try to sit down on the spur of the moment?

Dress Morally Considered.

To a larger degree than appears on the surface, dress is the exponent of individual character. Personal taste orders the general outfit, so that although the tailors and the milliners are arbitrary, and some of the fashions absurd, there is never a tiresome uniformity of style. The shade and cut, the tint and trimming, and the tone throughout of one's clothing are influenced by a subtle something in himself, and no two men or women look precisely alike. There are people who never seem to be well dressed, though they make great efforts in that direction, if estimated by the money they spend. They buy expensive fabrics, and have them made up in a manner regardless of cost, and they succeed, for all their pains, only in looking like walking advertisements or animated lay figures. Others again, who must count every cent and spend their means with a wise attention to economy, manage to evoke elegance from the simplest materials, and to look attractive and artistic in the most unpretending toilets. The dowdy inside of clothing can not be concealed though the drapery be never so full and flowing, and no deformity of dress nor false ideal of the dressmaker can entirely hide grace and beauty if they are innate.

In an equally decided way, that which is true of the individual is true of society. The way in which a set of people dress may be taken as a pretty fair test, a moderately certain index, of their social plane. When extravagance rules in a community, and all classes are involved in a mad whirl of endeavor to surpass each other in magnificence, the community has become morally lowered. The standard of excellence has suffered depreciation, and the public conscience is generaly enfeebled. Periods of monetary depression succeeded by periods of inflation are very apt to be the birthtimes of this sort of folly and vain parade. People who find themselves grown suddenly rich, without being in themselves sufficent to enjoy their altered circumstances in a quiet and unassuming way, cast about them for something that shall be a tangible evidence to their own consciousness, as well as to their neighbors' eyes, of their prosperity. A brown-stone stoop, a splendid equipage, a yacht, or fine horse, seem to the lucky speculator the easiest means of letting the world see his novel state and pomp; and his wife and daughters, equally with himself desiring to make a show, enrobe themselves in costly silks and velvets, and are dazzling to behold in flashing diamonds and limpid pearls. The promenade, the park, and the shops, even the market-places and the groceries, have seen the incongruities of dames in full toilet and peacock brilliancy during the last ten years as never before in this country, and as for the churches, they have been goorgeous as tulip beds in bloom, with the glitter and pretentiousness of excessive dress.

It is the pity of the thing that, of all vices, this of useless extravagance is most contagious. By an unexplainable freemasonry the thought of dress seems to be communicated through feminine natures all along the ranks. There is no reason that can be discovered, by any logical process of argument, why the lady on one side the street should be wretched and miserable because the lady on the other side has a seal-skin cloak and she has one of cloth. Her black alapaca filled her with satisfaction—was esteemed honorable as it hung in her wardrobe—until her brother's wife appeared in a black silk, after which event her pillow was set with thorns. Ambition, leaping up in a quick flame, could not and would not be contented while a sister-in-law was more sumptuously attired than she. Elegant and refined women, superior in the truest sense of the word, have yielded to the temptation to dress beyond their means, because less elegant but wealthier women were wearing fine clothes. Bridget and Dinah, working for ten or twelve dollars a month have spent every penny of their wages that they might emulate their employers, and go flaunting in flowers and feathers on their "Sunday out."

Of all pathetic, pitiable things, the effort made by the poorer classes of working-women to look as well, which, to their mind, means as showily dressed, as those who in better off, are the saddest. Shop girls who stand behind the counter all day, manage to have the bright tie, and the imitation jewelry, the cheap bracelet and the brooch; though their underclothing may be of the thinnest, and their shawl of the flimsiest description.

Many a poor girl's life is withered or blasted irretrievably by the temptations that come in her way through the insane desire to be showily attired. The extravagance of the upper classes is one source, and a fruitful one, of crime and license in the lower classes.

We wish that our words could awaken in the women who feed and influence public opinion, a sense of their responsibility in this regard. A half-dozen ladies of position in any village could revolutionize public sentiment in this matter. Any six girls who should determine to dress beautifully and tastefully, but at the same time plainly, simply, unostentatously, could set the fashion for all the rest in their immediate vicinity.

It would not require more courage than women have shown themselves capable of in other directions, to give prodigality and wastefulness a decided check and to bring in the era of modesty, common sense, and good taste, in the matter of dress.

The Municipal Council of Udine has lately published a decree in which it declares that, after having duly weighed and considered the advantages and drawbacks of cremation *versus* interment, it has come to the conclusion that the former is in every respect preferable, for the following reasons:—1. In a hygienic point of view it is undoubtedly the best way of disposing of dead bodies. 2. It is a mark of progress, because by making cremation optional, the individual is at liberty to choose between the two modes of burial. 3. Considered from a scientific, social, religious and sentimental point of view, no valid reasons can be brought forward against it, while many very good reasons might be quoted for it. 4. The expenses would not be heavier than those of an ordinary burial. Cremation has been long introduced, and is carried out at Milan, as at Gotha. It is now also officially authorized in Paris.

CARAMELS.—One cup grated chocolate (Baker's), one and one-half cups molasses, one pound sugar, one cup milk, butter size of an egg; boil until it hardens when dropped in cold water; add one teaspoonful vanilla; mark in squares with a knife.

Old Point Comfort.

It will be pleasant to many of your guests, I fancy, to hear some little of our great Virginia watering-place. From July 1st to the present date the Hygeia Hotel has been flooded with fashionable people from all parts. Never has Old Point Comfort been more radiant with beauty. Virginians, of course, preponderate among the guests. But every State in the Union has its representatives. The life here is delightful, the climate healthy, and the creature comforts abounding. The hotel is undoubtedly one of the best in the country, and with its present additions can accommodate about seven hundred guests. It is emphatically a summer building—every room in it from base to dome has a portico front, with windows open to the floor, and the sea-breeze as it sweeps in from the ocean has full play. Mr. Phoebus, the proprietor, is untiring in his efforts to oblige his guests, and his corps of assistants are all well chosen.

Among these, the "head man" in the dining-room is a conspicuous figure—in appearance and manner a sort of Lord Chesterfield and Wellington thrown into one and richly ebonized. His abounding and imperturbable politeness might remind one of Mr. "Turveydrop" and the dancing-master school of manners, but as "Wellington" and in command of his sable corps he is more in his element, and strikes the beholder with awe. Few people about a hotel are more important than the "head man" in the dining-room. To fall from grace in his estimation is a most uncomfortable state of ignominy. The mint julep or the sherry cobbler that insures his kind consideration is well invested in the start. In the present case, however, we have no right to say that the smiles of Henry Johnson could be so lost or won, and we apologize for having linked his dignity with insinuations so "congressional" and common.

The bath at Old Point is one of the most charming that we know; not that it can boast at all such a surf as Long Branch or Newport, but when the tide rolls in it is brisk enough in its attacks to be invigorating, without bringing to the timid a sense of insecurity from a treacherous undertow or uncertain currents. At Old Point even children may be trusted alone out in the bay, and the beach is so sloping that even when one goes far out to meet the breakers there is a sense of security.

The ball-room at the Hygeia, an immense pavilion with its two sides opening to the sea, is the finest seaside ball-room in the country. On the breakwater outside, hundreds of spectators sit or promenade in undisturbed possession, and the scene from eight to twelve is a charming one.

Boating, sailing and fishing are the most popular open-air sports, and though from the sailing expeditions it is not uncommon for the belles who go out fresh and smiling to come back pale and wan, their lovely heads reclining on some manly breast in all the wretched limpness of sea-sickness; still it is the fashion to go, and go they must and will. The next morning when the misery is over they talk about the moonlight on the water and the charming sail as though old ocean and the madcap dance of the billows had never cost him a qualm.—*Bric-a-Brac, in Home Journal.*

The Longest Tunnel in the World.

The Hungarian Government has, through the last ten years, again developed greater activity in this work, and at its request the Parliament has granted the yearly sum of 100,000 florins for the purpose. In the year 1874 there were still 2,326 metres to be worked out, which would under ordinary circumstances have been a task of eleven years; but in 1873, experiments were made in boring with machines, which method was tried for the first time in the Mont Cenis tunnel, with surprising success, then in the St. Gothard Railway tunnel, and lastly in the "Sutro" gallery, Nevada. After many trials, they succeeded in finding out the most convenient arrangement, and the whole work was done in three and a half years. With this method the entire tunnel could have been finished in twenty-seven years.

The length of the Mont Cenis tunnel is 12,233 metres; the length of the St. Gothard is 14,920 metres; the length of the Sutro gallery of mines is 6,147 metres; the length of the Joseph II. adit is 16,538 metres. The total cost amounts to 4,599,000 florins. The importance of this tunnel is very great. The geological and orographical literature of that country is very old; Schemnitz has been repeatedly visited by distinguished men of science from all quarters of Europe, but the difficulties and complications of its geological structure are so great that there is still much to be done. One of the great obstacles in the way of investigation is that the surface is very seldom exposed; dense forests and products of decomposition of the rocks cover many of the slopes. The tunnel furnishes a section more than ten miles in length, and gives not only valuable information as to the downward prolongation of the lodes known in the upper levels, but some new ones have been traversed, and the entire series of rocks, with their mutual limits as well as modifications and occasional transitions, is to be seen without interruption.

COOKING CORNED BEEF.—There is usually a great fault in the cooking of corned beef, and so it has fallen into ill favor with most people. But it is really a very good relish when it is cooked with as much care as it deserves. If it is very salt, put it on to boil in nearly cold water, and when it begins to boil set it on the back of the stove and let it cook very slowly for four or five hours, occasionally replacing the water which evaporates by a little cold water; this will help to keep it from boiling too hard. When it is tender enough to fall to pieces, or is "cooked to rags," as some people say, take it up and put it in a flat pan, lay a clean board on it, put very heavy stones upon that, and leave the beef under a very heavy pressure for twelve hours or more. You can then offer it to any one, without feeling in the least uneasy, because you are surprised with nothing in the house for dinner but cold corned beef.

POOR MAN'S PURIM CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, eighth-pound of butter, rind of one lemon, one cup of milk, two eggs, teaspoonful of baking-powder, three cups of flour; beat sugar and butter together, then the eggs; add milk last; then flour and baking-powder, sifting it in; mix well, and bake in a moderately heated oven. Cost, twenty cents.

Lincoln and Dan. Rice.

The veteran showman, Dan. Rice, is on a professional tour through Illinois, and a rural Republican editor there, whose loyalty has been touched by some of his ring witticisms, calls him "one of those bitter and aggressive Democrats known in *ante-bellum* days as 'fire-eaters.'" Though Dan's politics are of very little consequence to himself or anybody else, it is only fair to say that he claims to be "and Old-line Whig." Whether it was this devotion to the dead party which roused Mr. Lincoln's sympathies, or—what is more likely—he wanted to draw upon the inexhaustible fund of fun for which Dan is so famous, it is certain they were always warm personal friends. And, singularly enough, this friendship, which began probably in Lincoln's early days, was continued by him after he became President, and, when it might be supposed the pressure of care and responsibility would drive all circus memories out of his mind. Whenever Rice visited Washington with his show during the gloomy years from 1861 to 1865, he was invited to come to the White House after the evening performance, and usually the presidential carriage was waiting for him, so that he might get there as soon as possible. Lincoln received him in his private office, and all ceremony being laid aside, the two would exchange stories and jokes, live over bygone scenes in which the humorous predominated, and have a mutually refreshing season of it. On one of these occasions, when, as usual, orders had been given to admit nobody, a card was brought up. Lincoln rebuked the servant for the unwelcome interference, and then looking at the card, said, "Well, Dan, there's no help for it; we must let him in. He's a big bug from Massachusetts, and it won't do to deny him now that he's sent in his name. But you stay and I'll soon get rid of him." Accordingly in a few minutes a genuine representative of the highest respectability of Boston made his appearance, and saluting the President with profound dignity, announced himself as a committee appointed to present a set of resolutions lately passed at a large Republican meeting in his State. These resolutions, as Lincoln knew, embodied a rather severe criticism of Administration policy, at that time too mild to suit the Massachusetts "Stalwarts." Listening attentively to the preliminary remarks of the Boston gentleman, he took the paper; but without making any reply to the contents or the comments, said: "Beg pardon, Mr. ——; but before we proceed further let me introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. Dan Rice." Dan stood up and made his best bow, but the committee was struck dumb with amazement and indignation. To be introduced to a circus clown by the President of the United States was too much for him. He grew red in the face, stared first at one and then at the other, and then at last managing to stammer out a few words of leave-taking, departed in haste. As the door closed upon him, Lincoln turned to Rice with a hearty laugh, and said: "Dan, wasn't that well done? Didn't it take the wind out of him nicely?" Dan admitted that it was a perfect success, and the interrupted conversation was resumed with renewed zest.

This anecdote—the authenticity of which is unimpeachable—ought to put Dan Rice's loyalty far beyond all suspicion, and he can afford to defy Republican malice now, henceforth and forever.—*St. Louis Republican*

Age for Legal Marriages.

There is considerable variation in the different European States in the age at which a legal marriage can be contracted. In Austria the age of discretion is fourteen years. In Hungary each religious sect makes its own regulations—marriages being regarded as entirely ecclesiastical affairs. Russians can contract marriages at the age of eighteen in cases of females. The Italian law fixes the age at eighteen and fifteen respectively. In Turkey there is no general law. The French and Belgian codes allow marriages of young men at eighteen and girls at fifteen years, but the powers of dispensation in special cases are reserved. In Greece, Spain and Portugal, parties of fourteen and twelve years can contract a binding marriage, but in the latter country the consent of the parents is necessary. According to the amended paragraph of the new civil-marriage bill, the state of wedlock cannot be entered upon under twenty and sixteen years respectively, though the existing laws of Prussia and Saxony permitted marriages at earlier periods. There is such dissimilarity in the Swiss laws, every Canton having a regulation of its own. In some of them the consent of the parents is necessary up to twenty-five years. The influence of climate upon the temperament and constitution is allowed in the southern nations, where maturity is reached at a much earlier period than among the northern nations.

Innocence is not unfrequently proved when too late to benefit the wrongly accused. Foreign papers mention the death of a man a short time ago at Cayenne, who was transported for life from France twenty-eight years ago for setting fire to farm-houses at Longepierre. He left a wife and five children behind him. The late news of his death led to a confession of his accuser, who admitted that he himself had committed the crime for which another had been punished. He was arrested and committed to prison, where he contrived to take his own life.

Antoinette Brown Blackwell writes; "Family interests, instead of suffering from the widening of womanly influence, must be surely enabled and benefited proportionately with the wider sympathies of a more enlightened motherhood. Tenderness is not incompatible with a reach of intellect, nor have head and heart been so constituted by the All-Father that they must dwell in perpetual rivalry."

Too much exercise for cows or excitement lessens the proportion of butter in milk. Cows in Switzerland that pasture on the sides of steep mountains, and are obliged to use great muscular exertion, yield a small quantity of butter, but a large portion of cheese. These animals when stall-fed give a large proportion of butter and little cheese.

POTATO BALLS.—Mashed boiled potatoes; add butter, size of an egg; two spoonfuls of milk; a little salt; stir it well; roll with your hands into balls; roll them in egg and crumbs; fry them in hot fat, or brown in the oven.

Ignorance is a subject for pity.

Power of Music.

Many of us, most of us, have aspirations and emotions for the expression of which in words it is as if he were voiceless and dumb, but which find full and ready expression in music; even though, I have sometimes thought, the words which we freight with them might be mere jargon. Under the right circumstances, and given only a touch, a tone, a sudden remembrance, anything to unlock the emotions, and the song goes forth, telling for every individual singer a different story. Perhaps this is most noticeable in the midst of sympathetic numbers, as in the crowds who used to meet together and sing out all their secret feelings in the strange, unreal light of the Chicago Tabernacle. I shall never forget a face which I saw there one stormy winter afternoon; one which touched me more than any other of the many expressive faces which I used to see there full of emotion day after day. It was only an every-day face, that of a worn old woman dressed in deep mourning; and, with family and friendly groups on every side of her, seeming so alone in her loneliness and old age. Was there anything in the words of the song, in the singing of which she joined with her tremulous tones, which could fitly express the emotion that filled face and voice? The song was only one of the most commonplace of the many changes rung on the dear old themes, yet the words came to my ear freighted with her loneliness and yearning until I longed to place gently my own in rhe poor, tired, empty hands, if haply mine could in any measure fill their emptiness; to say a word which might brighten the poor, withered old face, so utterly pathetic in its far-off look of longing. Such a strangely far-away look it was, as if the yearning eyes had sent their gaze over the ocean in search of the lost ones, to where, mayhap, their graves were made in "the Old Country," and failing to find them there had gone straight on into the heavenly land.

Did she find them? Who knows? But the song whose musical strains gave voice that day to her longings for the dear, dead faces, will always be to her in very truth a "sacred song." To one heart, at least, a cool critical analysis of its composition would be sacrilege. To one or another of us perhaps this would be true in regard to every one of the familiar old songs. It is too late; we could not criticise them if we would. Love is blind, and we love them every one!—*Sunday Afternoon.*

The Fathers of the Church.

Some racy stories are yet extant in Virginia and Pennsylvania of the old Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, who, when the country was first settled, used to wander up and down the wilderness, like Elijah, preaching and warning the ungodly.

One of the most noted was Lorenzo Dow, who, it is said, once followed a robber into the forest, arrested him single-handed, brought him into "meeting," set him in front of the pulpit, and preached the terrors of the judgment to him until the poor wretch fell on his knees and confessed where he had hidden the booty.

On another occasion, Dow had a public argument with a man who professed infidelity. The good old preacher's righteous rage waxed hotter and hotter, until, exclaiming, "Vengeance is the Lord's, but He choses his instruments," he leaped from the pulpit, and then and there gave the astonished scoffer a sound thrashing.

Another godly old man was troubled with a most vicious, scurrilous wife. He bore her revilings meekly for years, until, one day, finding the cow dead in the barnyard, a way of escape suggested itself to him. He brought her out, placed her at the head of the cow, and he stood at its feet.

"I promised to bear with you, Peggy, till death us did part," he said. "Now I'm free!" and he walked away, never to return.

A diary kept by one of these primitive pastors is still extant, and is a curious record of humble, unflinching faith in God in petty trials. "Cannot go to Synod without a hat," is one entry. "Have no hat at all. Mentioned it in my prayer to-night. So did wife."

A week later he writes, "Have no hat yet, although I have spoken to the Lord about it every day. Must go bare-headed, and humble my vanity." However the next day he writes, "Rec'd $2 from Joseph Wight. Bought a hat. I am thankful to him who sent it."

These men were ignorant, probably, but they made up in sincerity and zeal what they lacked in education. They had, too, shrewdness, experience and virtue, and were usually the advisers, the "sense-carriers," to use a homely term, for large districts of country. "The minister" settled many a dispute, quieted many a domestic feud which now would end in a law-suit or a divorce.

"NATERALS."—On one occasion, while journeying through the White Mountain region, he (Agassiz) and his scientific companion, seated on the top of the stage, irritated the driver by repeatedly calling upon him to stop when they noticed anything botanically fascinating on the road, and jumping down from their seats in order to obtain it. Professor Felton, who was with them, kept his seat during the whole ride, and told the driver, in explanation of their conduct, that they were naturalists. On the next day, when the coachman had another load of passengers, he narrated to those near him on the box the strange freaks of his yesterday's companions. "Their keeper," he added, "called them naterals; and certainly they behaved as sich."—*E. P. Whipple, in Harper's Magazine.*

Boys (and perhaps girls, too), let's all determine never to grumble again about the world in which we live. Suppose we had dwelled in New Haven colony just two hundred years ago. In 1669 they had a law which said that "whosoever shall inveigle or draw the affections of any maide or maide-servant either to himself or to others, without first gaining the consent of her parents, shall pay the plantation for the first offense 40s, the second £4, for the third shall be imprisoned or corporally punished."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The King's College lectures to ladies continue to be successful, although the courses of mathematics, physic and logic have been discontinued, because so little in request. Each term numbers 530 ladies. Canon Barry said their examination papers were quite as good as those of the other sex, besiides beng infinitely better expressed.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Board of Supervisors are taking a vacation for a month.

In the State it is said there are about 4000 Scandinavian voters.

Davis, Kearney's assailant, has paid a fine of $200 and so is free once more.

About a week ago the negotiations for the election numbered over 31,400.

From present appearances the tax collections this year will equal those of any previous year.

The name of the man who donated the $10,000 for the drinking fountain at the foot of Market street is Apple, not Argyle.

The United States war vessel *Alaska* has sailed for South America, where she will relieve the *Pensacola*, which vessel is to come home.

The total value of our merchandise and produce exports by sea last month was $1,856,599. Great Britain took nearly one-third of the whole.

The last question discussed in the Hastings' Debating Society was the proposition that "The Chinese Question is beyond the interference of the State."

About 4,000 people attended the Mechanics Fair last Saturday evening. It is generally conceded that the exhibits are superior to those of previous years.

At the close of the fiscal year there was about $105,000 in the different funds in the City Treasury, and about $55,000 in demands outstanding against them.

The Industrial School report for July has been filed. It shows that at the end of the month there were 150 boys in the school and 76 girls in the Magdalen Asylum.

The steamer *State of California* has beaten her own best time on record, making the trip from Columbia River Bar to San Francisco Bar in thirty-five hours and forty minutes.

The License Collector paid into the Treasury $57,914 25, as the collections for the past month. This is the largest sum by $5,445 45 ever collected in a single month in this office.

The House Committee on the Causes of Depression in Labor are now in this city. It is the intention of the Committee to take testimony on the Chinese question in its bearing on work and wages.

The internal revenue collections in the San Francisco district last week amounted to $90,481, making a total since January 1st of $1,370,517, against $1,332,100 for the corresponding period last year.

Twenty-seven local corporations declared dividends last month, aggregating $745,416, a loss of nearly fifty per cent, which is principally owing to the lessened product of the mines. The dividends for the same period last year amounted to $1,435,041.

One day last week 91 persons were arrested for drunkenness. Of this number three were adjudged guilty of habitual intemperance and remanded for sentence; forty were sent below for twenty-four hours, and twenty-eight forfeited bail in the sum of $5 each.

The *Post* thinks that if the contractors do not hurry up their work at the New City Hall, Mayor Bryant will not have an opportunity of contemplating, from his luxuriously-cushioned chair, the onyx mantel and marble fixings of the Mayoral office in that building.

During last week there were 80 deaths in the city, 56 males and 24 females. White 73; copper, 6; and black, 1. Under 10 years of age, 38. Thirty-eight of them were of foreign birth; 3 Chinese. Two were suicides, and one homicide. Three died of "Alcoholism."

The White Cigarmakers' Association has appointed a committee to wait on the Congressional Labor Committee, and lay before it statistics of the cigar trade, and show it how white cigarmakers are reduced to starvation wages by the Chinese and their employers on this coast.

The Advisory Committee of the creditors of Duncan's bank has voted to notify Sheriff Nunan that it protests against the practice of permitting Joseph C. Duncan to leave the jail of this city and county to promenade the streets of this city, visit places of public resort, etc., in charge of an officer.

In an address at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last Sabbath, the speaker alluded to the number of young men now in the County Jail, saying that their ages would not average 24 years, and that the cause of their confinement might in nearly every instance be attributed to intemperance.

Our total treasure exports last month were $1,992,839, against $1,193,569 in July, 1878. $1,267,547 went to New York, of which $92 041 was in silver bars, $447,586 in currency, and $692,436 in gold coin. $546,163 went to China, of which $343,995 was in silver bars and $172,389 in Mexican dollars. Germany took $90,693 in silver bars.

Political issues and the political men are now being canvassed so sharply that nearly all other questions, whether of greater or of less importance, are left out of mind by the people. The people of this city who read the daily papers regularly, are obliged to take frequent doses of White-Glenn-Perkins pills. It is hoped that the patients will survive.

Not long since, the ship *Templar*, whose captain and family and crew suffered terribly from the yellow fever contracted at Rio, was detained at quarantine. Though no death has occurred for five months, it was thought best to thoroughly disinfect and fumigate the vessel. By order of the Board of Health she has been released from quarantine, and is now discharging her cargo.

The afternoon exercises at the opening of the Mechanics' Fair last week were interesting. They were held at the Grand Opera House before a large audience. The opening address was delivered by the President, Irving M. Scott; the prayer, by Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim; the poem, written by Miss Julia Clinton Jones, read by T. W. Keene, and the oration by Rev. Dr. Guard.

The Exhibition at the Pavilion opened in the evening of the same day. It is said that, in some respects, this Fair surpasses all its predecessors. The arrangements for lighting are complete. The display of all kinds of machinery is very large. The main Art Gallery is filled with all kinds of paintings and statuary. Prominent among them is the large painting, "Lincoln at Gettysburg."

Argument has been concluded in the Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Folz vs. the Trustees of Hastings Law College, to compel them to admit her as a student in the college. They were beaten in the Fourth District Court, and appealed the case to the Supreme Court, not caring to be burdened with the responsibility of teaching females the mysteries of law. The argument was mainly directed to show that there is no reason why women should be excluded from having the same advantages as allowed to men.

One fact in connection with the voyage of the ship *Templar* is worthy of notice, and we think the captain's daughter and the second officer of the vessel, deserve recognition by the Board of Underwriters. After the captain was taken down with the yellow fever, Miss Armstrong, assisted by the second mate, navigated the ship, the young lady frequently taking her trick at the wheel, and it is said by many on board, that had it not been for the united exertions of the two, the vessel would never have reached this port. As Miss Armstrong is barely 20 years of age, her conduct is well worthy of record.

The Bank Commissioners have compiled a comparative table, which shows the difference in the condition of the twenty-three savings banks of the State at the dates mentioned: July 1, 1878—Total assets and liabilities $79,773,339. January 1, 1879—Total assets and liabilities, $65,229,311. July 1, 1879—Total assets and liabilities, $60,168,711. The total deposits at the same time were as follows: July 1, 1878—Total deposits, $70,984,763. January 1, 1879—$57,846,025. July 1, 1879—$53,226,618. This shows a decrease in the assets from July 1, 1878, to January 1, of $14,544,028, and decrease in deposits of $13,138,738. This heavy decrease is caused by the fact that five banks—four in this city and one in Sacramento—passed out of existence in that time. From January 1, 1879, to July 1 the decrease in assets was $5,060,600, and deposits $4,619,407.

Another Jewish Synagogue, Congregation Beth Israel, was dedicated last week. The services were conducted by Drs. Cohen, Messing, and Lilienthal. The president and officers of the Congregation brought the scrolls of the law to the door of the synagogue. After the reading of the scripture (I Kings, chapter 8), prayer for the United States and municipal authorities. The dedication, in German, by Dr. Messing; in English, by Dr. Cohen; address, by Dr. Lilienthal. The corner stone of the building was laid in November, 1878. The building is Gothic front. The first floor is divided into six rooms—two for day and evening service, two for a German school and two for a Hebrew school. The synagogue proper, on the main floor, is a plain but very neat chapel, with galleries on three sides, Gothic and circular windows. The sanctuary for the ark is situated back of the pulpit and draped with crimson curtains with heavy, yellow fringe. The altar and reader's desk are richly finished and decorated. The building, completed, cost $35,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

At the St. Louis quarantine there are several cases of yellow fever.

The Eastern watering-places are experiencing a prosperous season.

The New Orleans Board of Health reports that there is no yellow fever in that city.

It is thought that the grape crop of France will be not more than half what it was last year.

At Cincinnati recently, within the space of 15 minutes there fell one inch and forty-six hundredths of rain.

The Town of Volcano, West Wheeling, has been almost wholly destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

In Staffordshire, England, 3,400 colliers have struck against a reduction of wages affecting 17,000 persons.

Minnesota's wheat yield for this year is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, of which about half is rated No. 1.

By the break in the canal at Manchester (Eng.), causing the mills to stop, about 10,000 operatives become idle.

Chatenois, near Strasburg, France, has been half burned. Two thousand peasants are homeless. Loss, 1,000,000 marks.

The Kuldja question in dispute between Russia and China has been settled. The Chinese Embassador will soon quit St. Petersburg for home.

A call has been issued for a Prohibition State Convention at Altoona, Pa. It is expected a State ticket will be nominated and an address issued.

By the late fire in the city of Serajevo about 20,000 people are made homeless. Some newspapers declare the fire was caused by a Mohammedan fanatic.

William H. Vanderbilt has just given $100,000 for a gymnasium and the erection of a civil engineering and scientific hall on the grounds of the Vanderbilt University.

Vice-President Wheeler will spend the last of the summer at his home in Malone, save for a possible trip to the White Mountains for a few days. He has given up his proposed journey to Colorado.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to remit all fines and penalties incurred by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company by carrying an excess of passengers during the exodus of colored people.

A Staten Island brewer, who exhibited his lager at the Paris Exposition, and took a prize, has contracted with a French house to furnish 500 to 1,000 barrels of beer monthly. The same brewer has sent his beer to Australia.

Dispatches received at the War Department from General Miles put at rest all fears of an Indian war, and the authorities no longer believe that Sitting Bull will even cross the line, much less make any hostile demonstration.

In Quebec the labor troubles have assumed the appearance of a war of races. Prominent English people in St. Roches and on Little River Road were threatened by French Canadians, and asked protection from the civil authorities.

One hundred and thirty Sheffield cutlers and their families arrived at New York last week, and 500 German and English cutlers are expected soon. The Sheffield men say there are 50,000 men there to do the work that 2,000 can do.

There is a probability that the English Channel will be bridged. If attempted, it will be by the tubular system. The project has already been laid before the French and Belgian Chambers of Commerce, and will soon be before the British Government.

A Florida official says the Legislature will certainly be called together within the next sixty days to consider the subject of the charter for a canal. He says the charter will be granted at once, and the canal will be completed within the next three years.

A dispatch from Rome says that Signor Gioja, engineer, has explained the Panama Canal scheme to his Holiness, the Pope, who bestowed a Pontificial blessing on the project. His Holiness said he hoped the canal would prove, morally even more than materially, a bond between the Old and New Worlds.

The rice crop in Louisana is greatly reduced this year. Labor in the parishes is abundant and reliable. A large proportion of the rice crop is raised and harvested exclusively by white labor. Gangs of Chinese are employed on three plantations, and do good work. The wages paid rice cutters are $1 a day and board.

The war between Chile and Peru still drags its slow length along. Two Peruvian ships of war recently visited Chilean ports, destroying launches and capturing the steamer *Rimac*, with an entire regiment of cavalry, fully armed and supplied with horses, besides three vessels loaded with coal and copper.

A telegram from Havana, Cuba, dated Aug. 4, gives the number of deaths from yellow fever the week previous as 138. Total number of deaths from yellow fever during July, 537, against 504 last year during the same month. Since the beginning of the year, 857 deaths have occurred, against 813 the same time last year.

One day last week some refugees from the plague in Memphis who are now stopping in St. Louis, held a meeting in response to a circular from the Committee of Safety of Memphis, asking for aid in supporting the poor people of that city during the prevalence of yellow fever there. Fifteen hundred and fifty-five dollars was subscribed on the spot by nineteen business firms.

The New York *Public* publishes figures for the Clearing House returns for the month of July. The gains are still encouraging. The operations of midsummer, even more than those of February and March, show that resumption has given a great impetus to business throughout the country. The grand total for the month is $3,213,000,000 against $2,853,000,000 in July, 1878. Not the least encouraging feature is the increase in exchanges at all small cities.

The last news from Sitting Bull is important. General Terry has received a dispatch from General Miles, dated "Camp on Rock Creek, July 28th." Major Welsh, of the Canadian Mounted Police, accompanied by the Sioux Chief, "Long Dog," came into camp and stated that Sitting Bull's whole camp, of from 5,000 to 8,000 people, comprising several hostile tribes, had moved north to Swan Lake, about eighty miles from the line, where they had determined to remain. The chief brought assurances that the Indians would make a permanent residence on Canadian soil, would abstain from all hostile movements, return stolen property, and desist from hunting American buffalo, unless permitted to do so under the supervision of United States officials.

Gov. St. John, President of the Freedman's Relief Association of Kansas, writes that the tide of immigration continues to flow northward in an almost unbroken stream, and unless checked by quarantine regulations established along the Mississippi there is no telling just when it will stop. He says: It seems to me the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement, otherwise they would certainly take greater interest in the matter. So far our association has extended aid to about 4,000 destitute colored people. We have obtained employment for them and placed them in such situations that they are now self-sustaining, but it has cost a great deal of money.

YELLOW fever continues to steadily increase in Memphis. The condition of affairs there will appear from late dispatches from that city. They say: Twenty-nine cases in all, including five mentioned in these dispatches last night, were reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this afternoon. This is a marked increase in the number of new cases, and plainly indicates that the fever is rapidly spreading. The Howard Association to-day assigned twenty-five additional nurses to duty. Their daily expenses now aggregate near $500. The Committee of Safety have sent circular letters to absent Memphians in other cities, asking their assistance toward supporting the poor now in camps.

Dispatches of one day later say: Twenty-two cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, and three additional deaths. All persons who have not had yellow fever or who are not able to provide for themselves, are not permitted to land in Memphis either from steamboat or railroad.

The Howard Association placed thirty additional nurses on duty.

The local Board of Health has declared the yellow fever epidemic.

The latest dispatches from Memphis report in the last twenty-four hours 29 new cases of yellow fever and five deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Since the 1st instant the outward movement has been large, and includes in bbls: China, 12,883, Japan 288, Navigator Islands 100, Society Islands 60, Callao, 2,000, British Columbia 100, Mexico 45, South America 633½, Panama 581½, Central America 2,289, Tahiti, 150. Receipts for the week have been light and include 912½ sacks and 1975¼ sacks from Portland. Stocks in store are light, and although the demand is not brisk at the moment, the market is steady. We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 25@$4 37½; extra superfine, $4 50@$4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 50@$5 75; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75 @$5 25.

WHEAT—Since August 1st nearly ten cargoes, with about 350,000 centals, have cleared. We have loading, twenty-five ships of over 50,000 tons capacity, and there are twenty-two ships, of nearly the same capacity, seeking tonnage on the way aggregates 160,000 tons. The supply a year ago was 90,000 tons capacity loading, 120,000 tons here seeking and 170,000 tons register on the way. Freight rates are very firm with an upward tendency, and the situation is further strengthened by the fact that at Portland, Oregon, there is hardly any tonnage, and they are likely to draw on us. The wheat market is still sluggish. Receipts and offerings are small, but they seem to be equal to the demand. Millers buy from hand to mouth, and exporters only care to fill orders as they come. European buyers do not seem at all anxious as to the future. Stocks in their warehouses are small, but liberal arrivals from America and Russia keep the market well supplied. Evidently the impression prevails that this will be so all the coming year. The present price of wheat requires it to go to 2c at least before January to justify holding. No buyers entertain such a view of values. Many sellers cherish the hope that this may be so, hence there is no selling pressure. The business done is now at a lower range of prices.

We quote superfine, $1 50@$1 60; fair to choice milling, $1 62½@ $1 70; shipping, $1 62½@$1 65.

BARLEY—Exports since July 1st aggregate about 60,000 centals. The bulk of this is Chevalier and ordinary brewing of good grade. The greater part of this went to New York, and more than half the remainder to Liverpool. There is still an active inquiry for choice new brewing and good Chevalier for export. For all kinds the market is firm. We quote feed, 70@80 Brewing, 85@$1 05; Chevalier, $1 00@$1 10; for Coast, $1 50@ $1 75, for good, to choice bay.

CORN—Receipts up to the middle of the week are almost nil. Millers being out of stock had to enter the market and draw supplies from the warehouses at an advance. On Wednesday a small lot ex-wharf sold also at the advance. Since then under light receipts and fair demand, the market has ruled higher.

We quote large yellow, 80@82½c; small yellow, 85c@90c ; white, 75@77½c.

OATS—Receipts are free and there is little demand. The market is well supplied and easy.

We quote milling at $1 45@1 55 ; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; common to fair feed, $1 10@$1 30.

RYE—This market is entirely dead and nominal.

We now quote at 80@85.

BUCKWHEAT—For all grades we quote $1 20@$1 40.

MILLSTUFFS—The market is quiet and easy.

Bran, per ton	$14 00@15 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	20 00@21 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	18 00@19 00

HOPS—Stocks are nearly all out of receivers' hands. There is a fair inquiry for choice goods, and the market is firm at an advance over last week. The future is brighter than the past, and as we said three months ago, those who remain in the business are likely to do better than they did last year.

We quote California 4@10c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@8c.

WOOL—The San Francisco *Prices Current* says: Shipments by sea since the 1st instant are nil. In July 1,836,450 lbs. went from this city by rail; 585,250 lbs. from Sacramento, 7,830 lbs. from San Jose, and 230,270 lbs. from Marysville. Total by rail from State for month 2,659,700 lbs. Added to previous reports this makes an aggregate of 26,576,815 lbs. from the State since January 1st, 1879, of which about 3,200,000 lbs. went from the interior. Receipts since August 1st have been 797 bales from Oregon and about 600 bales from our own State. This makes an aggregate of about 20,800 bales Oregon, and about 70,000 bales State, for the Spring clip; and these figures may be regarded as about correct for the whole season for California. There is considerable Oregon still to come. This makes our clip about the same as last year's, but its superior condition gives us an increase of perhaps 3 million pounds of wood. Stocks here amount to about 20,000 bales, mostly Oregon. California Fall clip is just beginning to come in. To-day there is a little more doing in Humboldts, and nearly all here are sold at about 25c for line, straight. The market is firmer with more inquiry.

Humboldt	25 @ 26
Eastern Oregon	19½@22½
Valley Oregon	25 @26½

BUTTER—Receipts during the week show a great falling off. Stocks clean up closely each day, and the market works more to every one's satisfaction at an advance. Choice fresh roll is scarce and in good demand. The cows are drying up as they will come in early. Stocks of packed are large and we do not anticipate any lack of supplies.

CHEESE—Stocks continue heavy and the market depressed.

EGGS—Strictly choice fresh stock is light, and we note a further advance in prices. Poor are plentiful, coming mostly from Utah.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 25@27½c; common to good roll, 20@24c; Cheese, California, 6@9c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₩ lb; California Eggs, 25@32½c.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—There is little doing and the market is weak.

We quote, $1 10@$1 15 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $4@$6; hf bbl, 2 50@$3 50; all as to qual, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₩ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₩ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₩ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00 @$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

PROVISIONS—This market is steady.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvased C. S. C. Hams, 13@15c, as to brand; California Lard, 7@7½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₩ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₩ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—The market is dull and weak.

Peas, ₩ 100 lbs, $2 00@2 25; Butter, $2 00 @$2 25; Lima, $6 50@$6 75; Red, $1 15@ $1 30; Pink, $1 00@$1 20; Bayos, $1 10@ $1 20; Small, white, $2 00@2 25; Dried Peas, sweet, — @—— Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00 @$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00@ $1 12½; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@1 50.

POTATOES AND ONIONS — Receipts continue far in excess of the demand, and the market works very heavily under the load. Producers and receivers are in consultation to force prices, but we venture to guess that their efforts will not succeed much, as we wish they might. The crop of early varieties is simply vastly too large, and if supplies are withheld from one quarter they will come from another. Sweets are plentiful and cheaper. Sweets are selling at 1¼@1½c per pound Onions are plentiful and cheaper.

Potatoes—We quote, 20@25c ₩ box and 30 @50c ₩ sack, the latter for very choice. Onions are quotable at 50@7c for good red to choice yellow. Poor red sell at from 25 to 35c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—We notice a fair business at quoted rates.

Machine-sewed, 22x36, 11@11½c; Hand-sewed, 11x11½, 8¾@9c; Gunnies, as to weight-14½@15c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 48c; wool sacks, light, 44@45; flour bags, ¼-sacks, 5@6c; flour bags, ½-sacks, 9@10.

Filling a skiff full of water is a bailable offense.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

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The cause of languor, when it is not the immediate or indirect consequence of positive disease, is traceable to a debilitating temperature. Persons living in a warm, moist climate are peculiarly subject to it. Diminished physical vigor and an indisposition to active exertion are its characteristics. Sometimes it is accompanied by undue relaxation of the bowels, and by dyspeptic or bilious symptoms. A reliable remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a strengthening and alterative medicine derived from the purest and most efficacious vegetable sources, with a pure spirituous basis, pronounced by eminent physicians a mild and wholesome stimulant. The Bitters, foremost of American tonics, is largely used in the tropics, where the climate is very productive of debility, malarial fevers, and disorders of the bowels, liver and digestive organs.

A Warning.

To those of our readers who wish a good metropolitan paper, containing the news of the world, including full details of every important event, we recommend the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, which also contains choice literary matter, especially adapted for family reading. We would also warn the heads of households against putting into the hands of young people the demoralizing trash contained in the continued stories given in some of the weekly papers published in San Francisco. The CHRONICLE is complete in every number.

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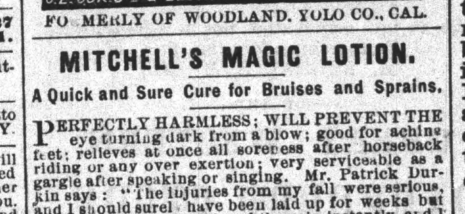
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The Leading Paper.
Nevada Tribune, May 9.

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Secured by U. S. Letters Patent No. 6,659, dated Washington, D. C., Oct. 1st, 1878

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, August 21st, 1879.

Weather Prognostics.

Already the oracles are sounding the alarm and we hasten to record their prophetic admonitions. It is a time-honored custom to put forth these predictions to enable the husbandman to prepare for the winter, and the result has been in many instances found advantageous to our agricultural men. The wise and incontrovertible sayings of old Probabilities have long since become an established and unfaltering guide, and all who fail to observe his edicts must suffer the consequences of indiscretion and incredulity. We can have no regard for the man who will not heed the warning voice of danger, or one who fails to take advantage of friendly advice when proffered for his own especial good. From what we can gether we are going to have a winter sometime after fall and Christmas which will be held about the same time of the year the last one was. We have not yet learned whether we are to have a New Year or not, and Thanksgiving day is always uncertain. If it should rain an abundance at the right time, and not rain too much, the present indications are that we shall have very fair crops. If it comes otherwise the result is likely to be reversed. Sometime during the months of November, December and January the wind will blow from the south, and an old resident tells us it will rain about that time. A gentleman who has lived in the State ever since 1802 says we are to have an abundance of rain. Of course he judges from past years, and being a close observer of the seasons his opinion is of much weight. Another gentleman, an old resident, says it is going to be dry because he has noticed that chickens don't go to roost as early as heretofore. An old woman, a fine old lady, tells us the winter is not going to be severe because her old man is not troubled as usual with rheumatism. Mrs. Blank is confident that we shall have plenty of rain because milk has such a watery appearance. (The old man gave us the wink and we don't take any stock in that opinion.) Jones says the winter is going to be a hard one because his wife is getting so blustery of late. Young Simpkins thinks it is going to be dry because his girl hinted the same thing after they had passed two or three ice-cream stands the other night. But perhaps the most reliable prediction pointing to a dry season is that based on the fact that the "Foxtails" are rapidly dying out. We have here given our readers the benefit of our investigations so far, but hope to be able to furnish further valuable information on the subject from time to time as we can gather it from the "oldest inhabitants."

Real Estate Transactions for July.

Swift & Coleman to Harrison Wright—Lot of land in Township 10, containing 145¾ acres. Consideration $1.

Hamilton & Coleman to Nathan Grayson—Land in Townships 9 and 23, containing in all 735 acres. Consideration $1.

G. W. Myrick to A. Porter—Lot in Block D in Town of Woodland together with tenements. Consideration $1000.

Louisa Campbell to Joseph Wolgamot—Lots 7 and 8 in Langville. Consideration $800.

Swift & Coleman, Trustees of John H. and M. E. Brogan to Sacramento Savings Bank—Lot in Woodland. Consideration $550.

James St. Louis to Laugenour & Brownell—N W ¼ Sec 25, Township 11 north, of R 2 E, Mt. Diablo. Consideration $6,600.

Peter Laugenour and wife to Alice Davis—Parcel of land in Langville. Consideration $300.

Henry Giguerre to G. W. Woodward—Land in Townships 11 and 12. Consideration $10.

F. S. Freeman to J. W. Freeman—Undivided half of lots No. 3 and 4 S. E. quarter of Sec. 10 and lot No. 1 N. E. quarter Sec. 15 Township 10 containing 130 acres. Consideration $500.

H. Henagin and wife to James Cook—Lot in Woodland together with tenements. Consideration $600.

The N. C. P. Meeting at Dunnigans.

DUNNIGANS, Aug. 15th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I send you the following as an item of news: The candidates of the New Constitution Party have been here, filled their appointment, and departed. The presence of ten lively, sociable candidates did much to enliven the town. The most unstinted mirth and good feeling prevailed during their stay. The meeting was without doubt, from the N. C. P. standpoint, the most successful that has ever been held in this place. Mr. Cook acted as chairman, and discharged his duties with much grace and affability. Reese Clark opened with a clear, forcible, convincing speech of forty-five minutes. He was followed by Murphy, Martin, Rhodes, Megowan, Kelley and Johnson. The speakers talked like men who were emphatically in earnest. The speech of Judge Johnson was clear, concise and logical. M.

The New School Rooms.

The School Trustees have engaged and fitted up two rooms under Washington Hall for the Primary department of the Woodland Public Schools. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated, receiving new plaster and paint, and are far more suitable for school rooms than those heretofore occupied for that purpose. Being in a large building and well ventilated the school rooms will be at all times cool and well adapted to study. Some complaint has been made that the location was not suitable, as the scholars would have too much access to the street; but this objection has been overcome by opening a large yard in the rear of the building and surrounding the enclosure with a high board fence, to be used as a play ground, and the scholars will not be allowed to go upon the street. Mrs. DeLong and Miss Maggie Kean will have charge of these departments and we trust they will feel highly pleased with the provisions made for their schools. The term begins on Monday and it is the request of the Trustees and the desire of the teachers that as many of the scholars as can do so, be promptly on hand that morning, as it will greatly expedite the work of classification, and be of advantage to both teachers and scholars.

Failure of George Frahm.

A correspondent writes as follows from Dixon: George Frahm, a well-known citizen of Dixon, has had all his property attached and his hotel closed. He has been away from the place for several weeks for the benefit of his health, going to Bartlett Springs and from there to San Francisco, where he heard of the attachments. From what is known of his affairs, total failure is unavoidable; the liabilities are estimated at $15,000 to $18,000. He had been doing a good paying business; but his profuse way of scattering money, and some say outside speculations, have involved him in his present difficulties. Among the heaviest losers are some of his best friends, who are endorsers for various amounts. R. Hall, the greatest sufferer of all, is on his paper for $5,000. When last heard from Frahm was reported insane.

THE Red Bluff *Sentinel* says a new play is being successfully introduced, and is conducted as follows: Six young ladies take an onion with them into a room and one of the number takes a bite of it. Then a young gentleman is admitted, and, after kissing all of them, if he fails to tell the one who bit the "ingun," why then the girls are all of them compelled to kiss him, or he is compelled to kiss all of them, we forget which. The play will have a big run if the onions hold out.

Democrats And Republicans!

OLD & NEW CONSTITUTIONISTS,

BOTH MALES AND FEMALES!

This is no Party matter,

—BUT A—

Dissolution of Partnership!

THE FIRM OF

GOSLINER & CO.,

—OF THE—

GREAT

San Francisco

Auction Store!

Will be dissolved on account of the ill health of one of the firm; therefore we will from this date offer

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS

Boots & Shoes,

CLOTHING,

NOTIONS,

And Everything appertaining to a First-Class Store, at a Great Reduction.

FOR CASH ONLY!

Therefore you should take advantage of the same, as it is BUT TEMPORARY. Cash is what we want and must have. Our goods will be sold for Cash only.

NOTICE.

☞ We take this opportunity of respectfully informing all persons who are indebted to the GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE, next door to the Bank of Woodland, that they are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, as we will, for the short period the firm of GOSLINER & CO. will remain in existence, sell cheap for cash only.

It would be impossible for us to enumerate our thousands of articles with prices attached to them. All we ask is that you will call at

The San Francisco

AUCTION STORE

And Judge for Yourselves!

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

The Great San Francisco Auction Store,

NEXT DOOR TO BANK OF WOODLAND

GOSLINER & CO.

jy24dw

THE PIONEER

CORNER STORE,

WOODLAND.

A. NICKELSBURG

& BRO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

GRAIN

Grain Bags!

Low Prices for Goods, and Fair Dealing Guaranteed to Every One.

Call and See Us!

jy1w A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS!

NEW & OLD CONSTITUTIONISTS,

BOTH FEMALES AND MALES!

This is no Party matter, nor a Dissolution of Partnership, for the firm of M. MICHAELS & CO.,

—OF THE—

GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE

Opposite the Postoffice, Woodland,

Will not be dissolved on account of our good health; but as one of the firm is about to join in the

Holy Bonds of Matrimony,

MONEY is what we want: and for these reasons we will make

A Sweeping Reduction

FROM FORMER PRICES

ON ALL OUR GOODS!

We are Receiving from Auction Every Week:

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

At such Prices that we Defy Competition!

NOTICE!

This sweeping reduction of Prices is for TWENTY-SEVEN DAYS ONLY, as it is but temporary. Cash is what we want and must have. During this sale we still keep our Rules, viz.—

Fair Dealing,
One Price,
No Misrepresenting Goods,
And For Cash Only.

All we ask of you is to come and price our Goods and judge for yourselves.

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE,

OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND.

jy25dw M. MICHAELS & CO.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or all your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

MUSIC LESSONS ON THE PIANO will be given by Mrs. JOSEPHINE MOLAIR, an accomplished Teacher lately arrived from the East, at the residence of E. Labusier, east side of Third, second house south of Main street. Mrs. Molair is a widow with two children to support. For terms apply as above. jy29d

SMITH'S

AMERICAN

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

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40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

200 Post, and 201, 203 and 205 Dupont Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

"Encyclopædia Britannica!"

AMERICAN REPRINT.

I am now prepared to take subscriptions for the above work in Yolo County.

THIS WORK NEEDS NO PRAISE!

More Complete and Comprehensive than all Cyclopædias

At Half the Price of the English Edition,

And less than half of any other Cyclopædia extant; it is within the reach of all who desire a

Full and Complete Library

For reference on all subjects—

SCIENTIFIC,
LITERARY
AND HISTORICAL,

An examination of the work is solicited.

J. G. COLMESNIL,

Agent for Yolo County

Address: Capital Hotel, Woodland.

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Summer Trade.

1879.

MADISON,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

.....DEALER IN.....

DRY GOODS

.....AND.....

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

BUILDING AND SHELF-HARDWARE

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool. my24w

JUST RECEIVED:

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

FIRST-CLASS

FASHIGNABLE TAILORING GOODS.

Prices to Suit the Times.

A. BUTZ,

Main St., Opp. Craft Hotel.

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WOODLAND MEAT MARKET!

A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. jy1dw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. jel-dw

Great Unreserved Sale

AT A. ALEXANDER'S

WHITE HOUSE.

A Sheriff's Slaughter of Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

ENTIRE STOCK OF R. FORRESTER

AT SHERIFF'S SALE

For Fifty Cts. on a Dollar,

Will offer the people of Yolo and vicinity this stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Etc., etc., on hand at such

A Great Reduction from former prices,

That an examination will prove the inducements offered.

THIS GREAT UNRESERVED SALE

WILL BE HELD

FOR NINETY DAYS ONLY!

☞ Don't miss this chance to buy Cheap Goods. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and be convinced at

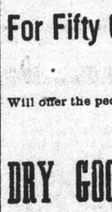
A. ALEXANDERS WHITE HOUSE,

jy3w3m MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

Now used in

Dr. Warner's Health Corset



And Skirt Supporters are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.

Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,

(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.

Price, . . $1.25.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS,

351, Broadway, New York. my8w

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309 to 311½ Grand, and 58 to 70 Allen Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Spring and Summer of 1879:

Our New and Complete

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST

Is now ready, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents per year, published semi-annually; or 16 cents each.

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Address, E. RIDLEY & SONS.

my2w Grand and Allen Streets, New York.

New Jewelry Store!

JAMES A. BARCLAY,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Main Street, - - Woodland,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. MACHEFERT,)

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SPECTACLES, TABLE CUTLERY,

PLATED & SILVERWARE,

GOLD PENS, ETC.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine goods and prices. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

Work Sent by Express Promptly Attended to.

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C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,



PUMPS,

IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.

AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"

—AND THE—

"MEDALLION RANGE."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.

GALVANIZED IRON

WATER TANKS!

All Sizes, made to order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET, (Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)

jelw C. D. MORIN

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Miscellaneous Books, Stationery

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,

Always to be found at

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

Main Street, College Block, Woodland.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. [jelw

REMOVAL!

J. A. Wilson,

Furniture Dealer,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,

SACRAMENTO.

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FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mossmayer, propose to sell Meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block,

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

jy1dw

A. D. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce generally.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

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F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

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—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. my21w

For the Cheapest & Best



MOWERS, REAPERS, SEPARATORS AND ENGINES,



HEADER WAGONS,

—GO TO—

P. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Who sell Everything in this way of

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICES!

As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!

We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Buying Wool and Grain!

jy17w

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

Furniture

—AND—

Bedding!

A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER!



I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply

Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!

STORE, COR. THIRD & MAIN STS.,

Opp. Pockman's Stables,

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H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.



He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. jy1w

CAPITAL HOTEL.

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Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

No Chinese Cooks Employed.

Free 'bus to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor. jelw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.

PRICES:

Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts

For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros.'

Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.

jy13-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

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Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento

H. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging, $5.00 to $12.00 per Week. Single Meals, 25 cts. Board $4.00 per Week. Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50 Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)